THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

We commend the following "elegant extracts" to the attention of our readers. Peruse them before you make up your mind to vote the Rebel Democratic ticket to-morrow:—

More Blood-Letting.

"There are many Democrats at the North who believe," asserts the Mobile *Register*, "that the counter-revolution will not be complete without more blood letting;" and the Richmond *Enquirer* adds, "The white men of the South have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and, if God in His anger permits the necessity to arise, they will use it again." "With the skull and cross-bones of the lost cause before us," cries the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, "we will swear that this is a white man's Government." The Georgia Democratic Convention declared:—"There might once have been a necessity for the Rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now."

Blair's Love for the Democracy.

"The Democratic party of the present day is Democratic in name, and nothing else. The old Jefferson and Jackson principles have been abandoned. The man who did not escape the rope by three hours is the author of all to which the Democratic party of the present day subscribes. It has not one scintilla of true Democracy to animate its carcass."—*F. P. Blair.*

"Not Dead, but Sleepeth."

"Secession is not dead," says Governor Wise: "it is more alive to-day than ever. I support Blair because he promises revolution." J. M. Ramsey, of Georgia, declares that the true men of the South are ready to rally once more under the Rebel flag, "and try the issue at the cartridge-box." "If we are successful in the approaching contest," says the Mobile *Tribune*, "we shall gain all that we lost in the Lost Cause." "The country is by far too large to remain very long under one Government," says the Memphis *Appeal*, "and the day will come when the South will be independent." The Mobile *Tribune* declares that "the great Democratic party will rise in its might, and the dagger of Brutus may aid in accomplishing our redemption."

Seymour and the Draft.

SEYMOUR'S SPEECH TO THE CHILDREN MURDERERS AND ORPHAN ASYLUM BURNERS IN NEW YORK CITY, JULY, 1863.

My Friends:—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty, to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. (Uproarious cheering.) You have been my friends (cries of "Yes," "Yes," "That's so," "We are, and will be again"); and now I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped. (Vociferous cheers.)

The Republic in Ashes.

"On the 3d of November next the American people will endeavor to restore those States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their Government; otherwise, as sure as the Anglo-Saxon blood runs in the veins of Southern men, there will be an upheaval of civil war, and then, should Congress sustain the blacks, ashes will cover the ruins of the whole republic."—*General Tom Ewing's Speech in Washington.*

"The Southern whites will probably cut the gordian knot, without waiting for a change in the Senate to have it untied."—*N. Y. World.*

A Villainous Debt.

Lamdin P. Milligan, the unhung "Son of Liberty" who escaped the gallows by the mercy of Abraham Lincoln, has been making a speech near Logansport, Indiana, in which he said:—

"I hold that it is a villainous debt, every dollar of it, from its very inception. Never a dollar of that debt was contracted for your liberty and welfare; yet, under the Constitution, this was the only justification for contracting it. The war was waged in the interests of the monetary and manufacturing interests of the country, and not to restore the Union. I told them so in 1862, in 1863, and again in 1864 Then they stopped me."

The Peace Democracy.

"The spirit of Wilkes Booth still lives, thank God! Therefore, take courage! Seymour, Blair, and the revival of the great cause is the motto of every true man."—*Pine Bluff (Ark.) Vindicator.*

"Go on, boys. Swear to murder Northern Huns! Arm yourselves and organize, and be ready to respond promptly when called on, and fight bravely even if you get killed!"—*Memphis Appeal.*

THE NEW REBELLION.

The Louisiana Riots—Truthful Account by an Eye-witness.

A trustworthy correspondent of the New Orleans *Republican*, who was in Opelousas, La., writes the following truthful account of the recent Rebel riot:—

Last Monday morning three members of the Opelousas "Seymour Knights" went to the colored school on the outer edge of the town, and severely whipped Mr. Emerson Bentley, the teacher, who is also English editor of the St. Landry *Progress*. The attack was made because of an article published by him giving an account of a Republican meeting in Washington, in which he said that some Rebel spirit was exhibited by the Democratic organizations who met the procession in Washington, thoroughly armed and equipped. The account was true in every particular, which can be proved by over 500 persons who were at the meeting at Washington. Mr. Bentley was an active leader of the Republican party in the parish, and as the news of his being whipped spread over Opelousas the freedmen began assembling, armed. But Mr. Bentley and many others told them to go back to their homes, and not to start any riot, which advice having been followed, apprehensions of a difficulty subsided. Mr. Bentley made affidavits against the three persons who assaulted him, and warrants were granted for their arrest, the time set for the trial being 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 11 o'clock A. M. the Rebels had assembled in strong force, armed with new guns, revolvers, etc., and, taking advantage of the return of the Republicans to their homes, they took possession of the town, and sent patrols around to disarm the freedmen and capture the leaders of their party, who were obliged to conceal themselves or take refuge in flight, if they were lucky enough to get out of town. At about 11 or 12 o'clock A. M. the same day, a body of armed men went to the office of the *Progress* to see Messrs. Gustave and Cornelius Donato, who were at the office, and told them that the town belonged to them (the Rebels), and that if the radicals wanted to get possession of it they could do so only by riding over the bodies of the "peace-loving," "much-abused," "down-trodden" white people of the parish. They had captured a courier on the road to Washington, who had told them that Mr G. Donato had sent him to Washington to tell Sam Johnson to bring the Washington club, armed, to Opelousas; but when this courier was brought face to face with Mr. Donato, he said that somebody had told him that Mr. Donato wanted him to go to Washington. At this juncture a courier informed the crowd at the *Progress* office that there was fighting at Mr. Hilaire Paillet's place, a short distance out of town, whereupon the crowd mounted their horses and rushed to the scene of action. The fight, as far as I was able to learn, resulted in the death of one white man and two or three colored, and three or four wounded on both sides. The number of freedmen was about fifteen, headed by one Adolphe Donato, and they threw down their arms only when strong reenforcements of whites arrived. Adolphe Donato made his escape.

On Monday night armed bands of men were sent over town to seek for the concealed Republican leaders. The *Progress* office was searched without success. One band went to the residence of Mr. Francois D'Avy, the acknowledged leader of the Republican party, and forced an entrance to his room, where he was asleep. He was shot at while lying on the bed, but the assassins missed their aim. He fell to the floor feigning death, and the armed crowd started to leave. Mr. D'Avy leaped out of the window and ran through the garden. He was shot at again while running, and the ball grazed the side of his head, near the ear, without inflicting serious damage. Mr. D'Avy escaped, as did all the rest of the leaders of our party, except Mr. Durand, French editor of the *Progress*, who has been in Opelousas twelve or fifteen years, but is a citizen of France, never having been naturalized. He was taken from his house on Monday night by armed men into the woods, and was not seen afterwards. All day Tuesday and the succeeding night the roads were strictly guarded, and persons were arrested and searched before they were permitted to enter town. On Tuesday night the *Progress* office was again entered, and the material was entirely destroyed. The type was thrown into the streets and the press broken. Two young men who were employed in the *Progress* office were advised by the Rebels to leave, which they did on Wednesday morning by the boat. Mr. Violet, who is agent for the Freedmen's Bureau in St. Landry, fraternizes with and assists the Rebels in their unlawful depredations. He was with the crowd that went to the *Progress* office to see the Messrs. Donato. The men who assaulted Mr. Bentley rode around town armed, and no attempt was made to arrest them. Their names are Mayo, Dixon, and Williams. All is quiet now, but a strict watch is kept by the Rebels to prevent an uprising.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Detailed Account of Forsyth's Fight on the Delaware Fork.

The New York *Herald's* Fort Wallace (Kansas) correspondent writes on the 3d inst.:—

The opening of the present Indian war has been attended by one of the most daring, heroic, and decisive expeditions which have yet characterized our Indian hostilities. Surrounded by vastly superior numbers, without food and shelter, miles away from succor, starving, wounded, and sick, the proud and merciless warriors of the Plains were defeated by a little band who knew their only chances of life were in looking death in the face and contesting with him the meed of victory. The expedition of Colonel Forsyth and his trusty band will ever be remembered, and the annals of the frontiers will not fail to record their almost supernatural bravery.

Speaking of the fight with the Indians on the island, in the centre of the river, at Delaware Fork, he says:—The scouts gained the island, and, tying their horses to the trees, deployed for the purpose of protecting every point.

It was now 9 o'clock in the morning. A few moments broke the stillness of the island. As the savage line came within range the quick rifles of the scouts picked their men. Suddenly a wall of fire rose between the savage host and the steady scouts. Many a warrior and horse fell to the dust. Furiously the savages yelled revenge, but their reply was death. They quivered, and for a moment astounded at the opposition, halted, and in an instant staggered back. Within ten feet of the advance scouts the savage dead and wounded were lying. During the charge the Indian sharpshooters also poured in some heavy shots, which fortunately were fired high, or the havoc would have been certain defeat to the scouts. In this ordeal of fire and confusion the little band on the island also suffered. About the first person hit was Colonel Forsyth, a ball striking him in the upper part of the leg. He exclaimed "I am shot!" Not three minutes later a ball struck the lower part of the left leg a short distance below the knee, producing a compound fracture and breaking the bone. He coolly said, "I am shot again, and my leg is broken." Apparently in the same volley Lieutenant Beecher was struck in the side, the ball passing through and fracturing the spine, from which he died. Dr. Moore was shot in the head and died three days after.

The three officers were now wounded—two mortally. The Indians notwithstanding their losses, were bent upon another attempt. Colonel Forsyth, wounded as he was, continued the command, giving his orders through Abner S. Grover, or, as he is known among his comrades, "Sharp Grover." Grover's experience, daring, and determination fitted him for the desperate work still to be executed. Orders were given to the scouts to improve the lull in the conflict by digging rifle-pits. Butcher and jack-knives were used. Grover, after digging a place for himself, enlarged it sufficiently and then drew Colonel Forsyth into it. Here the Colonel remained, suffering from his wounds, but constantly issuing his orders, which were promptly executed by his trusty scout Grover.

THE ATTACK RENEWED AND REPULSED.

The men were pretty well covered behind the little sand hills they had thrown up, when the Indians gave signs of again attacking the island. The savage leaders made the same efforts at inciting the young warriors to annihilate the white men. The women lent their encouraging words. The chief, from an elevation near the island where he could be seen, checked his horse, and with a bearing of authority and persuasion, in his native tongue addressed his warriors. "Young warriors," said he, "we are many and the whites are few. The white bullets are almost all gone. All now that is needed is one more big run to bring the whites in."

The old man whooped at these words of the chief. When partial quiet was restored, Grover, understanding the language and what the chief said, shouted to the chief, "Hello, old fellow, what do you think now? This is pretty tough, ain't it?" The chief, somewhat surprised, looked in the direction of the island and replied, "You speak right straight," meaning that the scout was correct.

At 11 o'clock the savages were again ready, and with shouting and brandishing of weapons dashed upon the island. The men, better protected, were enabled to fire with greater precision. The Indian line again reeled, and the warriors dashed back sullenly out of the reach of fire. Another charge was made almost immediately, but in neither did the savages display that determination evinced in the first. They were evidently badly crippled. The scouts fought as bravely as ever, losing two of their number killed.

Failing to accomplish their purpose, the savages commenced firing upon the horses and mules tied to the trees. This was a question of time, as it was dangerous to get within too close range, for fear of a bullet from the island. Early in the afternoon the last animal was shot down, and as he fell a young warrior jumped up and shouted with an air of satisfaction and in good English, "There, their last d—d horse is gone!"

Between 2 and 3 o'clock a large body of the Indians renewed the attack in their own style of warfare, riding around the island in a circle, each time coming nearer, and firing or dropping themselves behind their horses as opportunity or necessity seemed to dictate. This was the last hostile demonstration in force for the day. Firing from the sharpshooters, however, was kept up until 8 o'clock in the evening.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

M. Rochefort's Duel.

A duel took place on the 27th, on Dutch territory, between M. Floure Rochefort, of the *Lanterne*, and M. Ernest Baroche, son of the Minister. M. Ernest Baroche is Master of Requests in the Council of State and an officer of the Legion of Honor. The cause of the duel was an article in the *Lanterne* in reference to the recent demand of a schoolmaster named Rochefort for permission to change his name. Mr. Rochefort thereupon asks what will happen if Mr. Baroche pere should grant the required permission. He will be obliged, for controversy sake, to change his own name, since it is borne by a son publicly accused of swindling, and of malversations in the affair. Mires caused it to be affixed with ignominy to the walls of Versailles. He then proceeds to taunt M. Baroche for having arrested all the world except his son. This appears to have led to a challenge from M. Ernest Baroche, the Minister's son, and the gentleman alluded to. The duel was with swords. It took place on Dutch territory and lasted no less than thirteen minutes. M. Ernest Baroche received three wounds, one on the thigh, another on the breast, and a third in the side. M. Henri Rochefort was slightly wounded on the right arm. The witnesses of the latter were Messrs. Charles and Francois Victor Hugo, the two sons of the illustrious poet; those of M. Ernest Baroche were M. Adolph Belot and an officer of whose name we are ignorant. Doctor Lausse was present at the duel and attended to the wounded gentlemen.

The Irish Church Commission.

The Liberal journals in Ireland seem to think that the fate of the "alien establishment" has been sealed by the report of the commission. The Cork *Examiner* says it has put beyond question what the revenues of the Church really are. Its net income is about £581,000, or fully one pound sterling per head of the Protestant population of Ireland! "Search the world over and nothing like this is to be found." The *Examiner* urges upon the different constituencies to return to Parliament none but those who, despising petty reforms, and rejecting mild palliatives, will assist the Liberals of England and Scotland in laying the axe at the root of the evil; "thus putting an end, once and forever, to the Anglican Church of Ireland as a State institution."

Seven thousand four hundred and seventy-one persons have been added to the constituency at Bristol by the new Reform Bill.

Wealth of the Spanish Church.

Some very instructive statistics are contained in the "Guia del Estado Eclesiastico de Espana." Spain, at this moment, possesses no less than 800 convents, with 15,000 nuns. There are 55 bishops, 2500 canons and abbots, 1800 "regular priests," 24,000 vicars, etc. etc. The budget for the Church is twice as high in Spain, which contains 18,000,000 souls, as in France, with 37,000,000 of Roman Catholics. The Church will probably engage the serious attention of the Government which, to all appearances, is to succeed Queen Isabella and her Ministers.

CRIME.

Murder of Ex-Governor Beall, of Wisconsin.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald* of September 25 contains an account of the shooting of ex-Governor S. W. Beall, of Wisconsin. Colonel Beall visited the Montana *Post* office on the afternoon of the 24th, to remonstrate with Mr. George M. Pinney, the manager of the *Post*, that journal having contained several attacks upon him. Mr. Pinney drew his Deringer, and peremptorily ordered him out. He appealed to Marshal Howie, who was present, for a pistol, for an equitable settlement then and there. This was not granted, and Colonel Beall was again ordered out, and, still threatened by Pinney's pistol, he took his departure. He again visited the office on the 25th, and after words between the Colonel and Pinney, the only other person present being Mr. Pinney's partner, John Potter, the Postmaster—Colonel Beall was shot down by Pinney, who fired twice. The first shot lodged in the front wall of the room, and the second ball struck the gray-headed old man a little beneath the left eye, and ranged downward. Governor Beall fell with a pistol in his hand. A large and excited crowd soon thronged about the doors and windows, and the indignation against Mr. Pinney became so strong that threats of summary vengeance upon him were openly indulged in. Gov. Beall was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin, and afterward elected Lieutenant-Governor of the same State, but as the Governor was elected to the United States Senate, Colonel Beall was acting Governor three years. From that time until the outbreak of the Rebellion, he held many important offices in the gift of his State and of the United States. Patriotic and ardent, in spite of his years, he entered the army when the first Rebellion gun was fired as Major of a Wisconsin regiment, and was afterwards transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and made Lieutenant-Colonel. He never faltered in the discharge of his duty, and received for his gallantry, both from General Grant and the lamented McPherson, unsolicited testimonials of the most flattering character for his bravery and patriotism. He was well known throughout the country as a writer for the *Atlantic* and other magazines. He was a brother-in law of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, both having married daughters of J. Fenimore Cooper. He was a graduate of Columbia College, New York, and a Virginian by birth. He is between sixty and seventy years of age. Pinney was arrested by Constables Burmnister and Warfield, and conducted to jail around the back way to protect him from the indignant crowd. Governor Beall, unconscious and speechless, was borne to General Sol. Meredith's, where he died on the 26th ult.

TEXAS.

Outrages Upon Union Men.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir:—Knowing your great desire for the success of the Grant and Colfax ticket, I enclose you a few statements showing the condition of affairs in North and East Texas. I think if the most ardent Copperhead from the North was here a few days, and witnessed the true state of things, he would not hesitate long to vote for Grant and Colfax. Murders of freedmen and Union men are quite frequent, and I enclose you a few extracts from our Union paper, the *Messenger*, published at this place; also a detailed account, from the pen of a United States officer, of the rebellion at Sulphur Springs, which is sixty-five miles southeast of this place.

Many of the Union men have sold or given away their crops, etc., and left for Kansas and Missouri. Thousands will have to leave if Seymour and Blair are elected. We hope the loyal men of the North will be true to the principles for which they fought and bled. Democrats openly boast here that when Seymour is elected they will make it too hot for radicals to remain in Texas. Every possible means is used to force and drive the negroes into voting the Democratic ticket. Thousands of freedmen have been told in Texas, in the last two months, that unless they left the Loyal Leagues and voted the Democratic ticket, they would not get land to farm or cabins to live in. We are greatly rejoiced at the glorious news from Maine. It is not prudent to give my name publicity, as it would make me an object for assassination. Yours, in Union bonds,

L. A. D.

McKinney, Collin Co., Texas, Sept. 28, 1868.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS.—Chief Justice Thompson.—In the case of Murphy and Kennedy vs. The City of Philadelphia et al., before reported, the Chief Justice this morning delivered an opinion refusing the injunction prayed.

DISTRICT COURT. No. 1—Judge Stroud.—An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff. $227·09.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Thayer.—Joshua Clendennan vs. James L. Twaddie and Edwin Twaddie, trustees of the estate of James Twaddie, deceased. An action to recover commissions as agent for the sale of real estate. The defense set up that the sale was not effected by the plaintiff, but by another party. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—Jury trials were begun here this morning. James H. Smith vs. James Deveraux. An action on a book account to recover for goods sold. The Court refused to admit as evidence what purported to be plaintiff's book of original entries, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, which was done.

SESSION OF A COURT TO-MORROW.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—This morning, at the opening of the Court, Judge Ludlow made the following announcement:—

Before proceeding with the business of this court, I desire to announce the result of a consultation held by my colleagues and myself concerning the holding of our session to-morrow, the day of the general election. Under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth elections are to be free and in order that, as far as this court can act, no illegal arrest shall be made, and especially that no elector or other citizen shall be arrested and committed to prison without bail, a session of this court will be held to-morrow. I will be in attendance at the usual hour, and in all cases where citizens have been committed without bail I will give summary relief by immediately granting writs of *habeas corpus*, and in all bailable cases taking bail. We hope that the magistrates throughout the county will, in all proper cases, promptly take bail; if they do not, this Court will exercise its authority in the premises.

This action of the Court will indiscriminately apply to all cases of arrest where bail shall be allowed by law.

The District Attorney or his representative is requested to be in attendance to-morrow, and the Clerk is ordered to be here during the day. By this order the jurymen will be discharged until Thursday morning, and the Court will be adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Assault and battery cases were before this Court to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Cotton firm; middlings, 26 cents. Flour less active. Howard street superfine, $8@8·25; do. extra, $9·50@11·25; do. family, $12@12·50; City Mills superfine, $7·75@8·25; do. extra, $9·25@11·50; do. extra, $9@10·25. Wheat firm for high grades; prime dry red, $2·60@2·75; inferior, $1·90@2·10. Corn firm; white, $1·25@1·30; yellow, $1·30. Oats firm at 80c. Rye firm at $1·45@1·55. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $30; bacon, rib sides 17¾; clear sides, 17¾; shoulders, 14½. Hams, 20@22 cents. Lard, 21 cents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Reading, 96¾; Canton, 48¾; Erie, 47¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111⅞; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 128¾; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54¾; Missouri 6s, 91; Hudson River, 134½; 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 110¼; do. new, 108½; 10-40s, 105½. Gold, 137½. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 9.

—Among the wealthy foreign residents of Paris are fifty negro and mulatto families.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

General Thomas at the Capital—More Baltimore Roughs to Colonize in Pennsylvania—An Execution at Fortress Monroe—European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of General Thomas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General George H Thomas arrived this morning to attend the Dyer court martial. The notice of the postponement of the court did not reach him in time, and he came here supposing the court was to commence to-day. He will leave to-morrow for his command. This morning he had a long interview with Secretary Schofield, but has not yet called on the President.

FROM BALTIMORE.

More Roughs to Vote the Democratic Ticket in Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—About one hundred roughs and doubtful characters left in last night's train for Philadelphia, it is believed intending to vote the Democratic ticket to-morrow. There were several suspicious characters here yesterday from your city, and are still in Baltimore, who, it is believed, are recruiting Democratic votes. Look out for additional shipments to-day and to-morrow.

Samuel Harker, a printer, belonging formerly to Wilmington, Delaware, died here yesterday of heart disease.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Execution of John Perkins—His Crime—The Scenes and Incidents at the Gallows.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 9.—Yesterday afternoon John Perkins was hanged in the jail yard at Portsmouth, Va., for committing a rape upon the person of a Miss Ford, of Norfolk county, some time in June last. It appears that Perkins, who was originally from Wakefield, New Hampshire, and came south in 1861 with the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, was engaged as a laborer upon a farm near where Mrs. Ford lived.

Upon the 8th of June last, he, in company with two negroes, named Ben. Johnson and Fawkes, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Ford, at about midnight, broke in the door, and began robbing the house. Mrs. Ford came out of her chamber to see what caused the disturbance, when she was seized by Johnson, thrown down and choked, and threatened with having her throat cut with a razor if she uttered a word, while Perkins rushed into the chamber, seized Miss Ford, and accomplished his purpose. They carried away with them some two hundred dollars of currency and silver, besides several small articles which they could conveniently carry.

Upon the first appearance of day Mrs. Ford proceeded to a neighbor's, and told them what had happened, giving the names of the parties, who were well known to her. A warrant was at once issued, and two of them, Perkins and Johnson, were arrested the next day, but Fawkes succeeded in making his escape, and has not since been apprehended.

They were duly tried at the recent term of the Norfolk County Court, and both were sentenced to be hung, the time being fixed for the 2d instant. Preparations were made, the scaffold erected, etc., but upon the day previous a respite of eight days was sent by telegraph from Governor H. H. Welles, he having been telegraphed by parties in Norfolk that these men, if proper time was allowed them, could prove their innocence.

The evidence referred to was forwarded to Governor Welles, and although it did not have the desired effect in Perkins' case, yet it obtained for Johnson a commutation to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, much to his delight, as he cried out, "Thank God! I'd rather stay there a thousand years than to die." The Governor argued that Perkins was the master spirit of the whole affair, the others, no doubt, joining in for the sake of plunder, and that, therefore, he could not show him any clemency.

The prisoner was visited frequently, while in confinement, by Rev. Father Plunkett, of the Catholic Church, which religion he embraced, and had the sacrament administered to him shortly before the execution. The scaffold was situated at the southwest corner of the yard, made of common yellow pine. It was seventeen feet high, with six feet drop. Around the scaffold was drawn a detachment of the 21st United States Infantry, under command of Lieutenant B. H. Rogers, while back of this were a large number of spectators.

Perkins was brought from his cell at a quarter-past 1 o'clock, accompanied by Father Plunkett. After being shrouded and pinioned, he was led by the two Deputy Sheriffs to the scaffold, which he mounted, and knelt down and made a long and fervant prayer. The Sheriff then read the sentence of the court to him, and informed him if he had anything to say he could proceed.

He stepped forward, and with the utmost composure said:—"Gentlemen:—I suppose that it is needless for me to declare that I am innocent; though there is a just God who knows that I don't know whether Sarah Ford is a man or woman. I am as guiltless of the charge as the angels in heaven."

After thanking the officers of the jail and Father Plunkett for their kindness to him, and bidding them all good-bye, the noose was adjusted, and at precisely half-past 1 the drop fell, and the spirit of John Perkins returned to the God who gave it. He was calm and collected to the last, and died protesting his innocence. He died very easy, the fall having broken his neck, and after remaining thirty minutes the body was cut down, and placed in a coffin for interment. There was a large crowd of spectators present, and every available space was occupied, but no disturbance whatever occurred.

(The above are the full details of the execution, which was simply adverted to by the morning journals.—ED. EVE. TELEGRAPH.)

Ship News.

The steamer Rebecca Clyde, Captain Chichester, from Wilmington, N. C., with a general cargo for New York, while off Hog Island yesterday, discovered some derangement in her steering apparatus, and upon examination found the rudder had broken off. The Captain rigged a temporary one, and came in for harbor and repairs. In Roads, barque Traveller, Rio for New York; barque Hunter, Swan Island for Philadelphia; barque Seneca, Baltimore for Mediterranean; brig Lizzie Daniels, Rodonda for Baltimore, and a large fleet of coasters. Put back, brig Torrid Zone, for New York. Wind fresh from north to northeast. Arrived, United States revenue cutter Northerner, from Baltimore.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 12—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅜@94½; for account, 94¼. U. S. 5-20s firm at 74⅝. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 95½; Erie, 32½.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 12—A. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 77¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—A. M.—Cotton is tending upwards. The sales to-day will probably reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn buoyant at 38s. 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 10—A. M.—Sugar on the spot firm; to arrive, quiet and steady at 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. Tallow, 49s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 12—P. M.—Consols, 94½ for account; Erie Railroad, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12—P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active, but not quotably higher. The sales will reach 20,000 bales. Tallow, 49s. Bacon declining; sales at 55s. 6d. Naval Stores quiet.

HAVRE, Oct. 12—P. M.—Cotton, 138f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, Oct. 12, 1868. }

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¼a102½, and old do. at 101.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48⅛@48¼, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; Northern Central at 49, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10½ for Hestonville; 22 for Girard College; and 6 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 163 was bid for Philadelphia; 61 for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 65½ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21¼ for preferred do.; 25½ for Lehigh Navigation; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65.Jy.cg	108¾	4 sh N Central	49
$600 City 6s, Old	101	200 sh Read R......s5..	48 3-16
$300 do. Old	101	100 do......s10..	48 3-16
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100¾	100 do......b30..	48¼
$2900 Pa 6s, 1 ser	101¼	200 do......c..	48⅛
$1000 Leh 6s gold l	93¾	100 do......b30..	48¼
$1000 do	93¾	200 do	48⅛
$1000 do......b5..	93¾	200 do......b30..	48⅜
3 sh Leh V R	55		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	138¼	11·16 A. M.	137⅞
10·31 "	138⅛	11·36 "	137¾
11·05 "	138¼	11·55 "	137⅞
11·10 "	138⅜	12·17 P. M.	137½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 110@110½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 109¼@109½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 119. Gold, 137¼@137½. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112½; do. 1864, 110@110½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 109¼@109½; 5s, 10-40s, 105@105¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 137⅛@137⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114; old 5-20s, do., 112⅛@112⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865 110⅛@110⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Gold, 137⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—The Flour market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $6·25@7·25 for superfine; $8@8·75 for extras; $8·50@9 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota spring wheat extra family; $9@9·25 for fancy Minnesota do. do.; $9·75@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio winter wheat do. do.; and $12@13·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8·50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is more Wheat offering, but the demand is limited and confined to prime lots, and for the supply of the local millers. Sales of red at $2·15@2·20; and amber at $2·23. Rye is selling at $1·65@1·70 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm at the advance noted on Saturday; we quote yellow at $1·12@1·30; and Western mixed at $1·25@1·26. Oats move slowly at former rates; sales of Western at 71@72c.

Barley is unchanged. Malt is strong; with sales of 1000 bushels at $2·35.

Bark may be quoted at $48 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Cotton is quiet; with sales of middlings at 26@27c. for Uplands and New Orleans.

Whisky is dull; sales at $1·40 ℔ gallon tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............58 | 11 A. M..............68 | 2 P. M..............70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Josephine, Hilton, Cork for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Mary J. Williams, Lyons, Yarmouth, N. S., do.

Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Portland, G. S. Repplier.

Schr Elizabeth Sinnickson, Winsmore, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr John B. Austin, Davis, Rockport, do.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, East Weymouth, Day, Huddell & Co.

St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Gold Hunter, Price, 9 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Warren & Gregg. Was aground on Brandywine Shoals on Wednesday night and lost overboard part of deck load of laths.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr W. H. Travers, Todd, from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Argo, Carey, 1 day from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Controller, Evans, 4 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Mechanic, Messick, from Drawbridge, Del., with grain to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Snober & Co.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bossall, from Horton's Point.

Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, from Portland.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Myers, from Boston.

Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, from Boston.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Havana 10th inst.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 5th inst.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Brig Frank E. Allen, for Philadelphia in 3 days, remained at Manzanillo 22d ult.

Brig Alice Lea, Foster, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Brig D. B. Doane, Vesey, hence, at Bordeaux 24th ultimo.

Brig Mariposa, Lancaster, hence, at Marseilles 24th ultimo.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Fall River 9th instant.

Schr W. H. Thorndike, Hill, hence at Portland 9th instant.

Schrs Etta Hodsdon, Adams, and Laura, Coombs, hence, at Bangor 8th inst.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, hence, at Gloucester 8th instant.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, hence, at Fall River 8th inst.

Schrs Annie McShane, Gibbs, and Pennsylvania, Smith, sailed from Washington, D. C., 9th inst., for Alexandria, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schrs W. A. Crocker, Baxter; J. Wilson, Connelly; M. G. Tarr, Maloy; L. & E. Corson, Brower; and M. J. Holway, Brown, hence at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp; Sea Foam, Hulse; Gussie Wilson, Harris; R. H. Baugh, Phillips; and Anna Merrick, Stevens, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

DEMOCRACY!

Another List of Tipstave Naturalizations.

The Professional and Mutual Vouchers.

We give below the names of 243 tipstave citizens naturalized in the Supreme Court on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. The following shows the number already published by us:—

Published to-day	**243**
Published previously	**3479**
Grand total	**3722**

Mutual Vouchers.

As late as Friday, October 9, when the attention of both Judges Sharswood and Thompson had been called to such practices, there was a case of mutual vouching. Patrick Glenn, residing at No. 1305 Salmon street, and Edward Dougherty, No. 1250 Richmond street, were the operators, one vouching for the other and then in turn being vouched for by him.

The Professional Vouchers

do not appear frequently below John Williams, who vouches five times, being the most active. The following is a summary of their work, as far as developed:—

James A. Watson	72	James A. Costello	16
Tim Donohue	43	John Green	14
Edward McNulty	41	Charles Rogers	12
Hiram Jacobs	38	Sol. Pinheiro	11
Bernard Mullin	38	P. F. McPherson	11
George Palmer	37	P. H. Delaney	10
John Ward	37	Henry Gentner	10
Hugh Brown	37	James Robb	10
Theodore Snyder	33	William Campbell	9
William Gross	25	A. De Bruen	9
John Hartman	24	Joseph Ostertag	9
Thomas Evans	22	George Thompson	7
John H. Little	19	Wm. Belshaw	7
Ernest Gentner	19	George Dickinson	6
John Williams	19	John Little	6
Henry Wisham	17	Michael Hays	6
Thomas Cochrane	17		

The City Executive Committee

have authorized the publication of the following card, in connection with the lists which we will publish from day to day:—

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, October 1, 1868.—The following-named parties have been naturalized by the Supreme Court during the present campaign. We call upon our friends to closely examine the same as regards the residence of the party, the name of the voucher, etc., and to make copies of the same, to be used on election day.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, }
A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.

OUR NEW VOTERS.

Naturalized Wednesday, October 7.

Name.	*Voucher.*
Charles Williams, Abbington.	Wilson Hobensack Montgomery county
James Thompson, 2219 Race street.	John McLaughlin 2219 Race street
Daniel McGerry, 172 S. Juniper street.	Robert McGonigle 434 Monroe street
John Morris, Vol. Hell, Pottstown.	James McGovern J. F. Brant, 219 Pine st
Timothy Lyons, 5 Randolph court.	John McCormick 4 Central place
John Hutchinson, 412 Lubin street.	James H Lyons 700 Catharine street
Patrick Conroy, Cresher avenue.	James Johnson 1028 S. Eighth street
M. Henshey, 17 Mead.	J. McNamee, 778 S. Sixth
Francis McKee, 1520 Bodine street.	James Campbell Phillips and Jefferson
Daniel McGomey, 1911 Richard st.	James Reilley 740 S. Sixteenth street
Charles Bailler,	Jacob Folger
Thomas McCormick,	Patrick Cummings
Thomas E. Norton, 518 Pierce street.	Louis Sauerwein 504 S Fifth street.
Patrick Quigley,	Daniel Dougherty
James Gillespie, Holmesburg.	Henry Smith Richmond
Patrick Schnell, 215 Concord street.	Michael McGinnis 231 Queen street
D. Gallagher, Bristol.	J. Boyle, Bristol
Joseph M. Frank, Freemansburg.	John Gerney 523 Reed street
Dennis Murphy, rear 1431 Phillips st.	Henry Murphy 1523 Phillips street
Arthur Mullen, Pink street.	Patrick McGucken 1408 Cadwalader st
Aug. M. Bommuller, Lower Merion.	George Grow Lower Merion
William Pierson, Pottstown.	Charles Morrison 1118 Potter street
Neil Collins, 912 S. Seventeenth st.	John Williams, 1028 Filbert street
Joseph Ebner, 937 Marshall street.	John Kienke 533 Race street
Adam Helller,	John Smeth
John Shea, Montgomery co.	William Shea 210 Carpenter street
J. Curren, Richmond.	H. Smith, Richmond
John Stanton,	David Barry
Thomas Bannen, 242 Concord street.	John O'Callahan 1229 Ellsworth street
John McCue, Bucks co.	Jas. Moore, 1126 Filbert.
Hugh Halpin, 1428 Ridge avenue.	William Dougherty, Sixth and Shippen sts.
Thos. Parker, 912 S. 17th	J. Williams, 1028 Filbert.
Daniel McClure, Chester county.	Eber Frame, Chester co,
Daniel Curry, 1024 18th,	Jas. Stewart, 506 S. Front
Herman Schulze, 34 Apple street.	Christian Fressman 2222 N. Fourth street
Charles D. Han,	John L Han
Thos. Hollins, Chester.	G. W. Weaver, Chester
Adolph Leumer, Montgomery county.	William Hand, Montgomery county
John McCourt, 1 Fairbank place.	David Sisk, 219 Union
Richard Gibbons, 238 Quarry street.	Thomas Douglass' 10 Gatzmer street.
James McCoy, 220 S. Twenty-sixth.	John Scott 109 Coombs alley
James Kerrigan, 262 S. Twenty-sixth.	John Riley 1804 Cuthbert street
John Rogan, 216 German street.	William Roney 131 Mead street
James Gallagher, 1003 S. Seventeenth	Mr. Rowland 1426 Brown street
Tim. McGinty,	James Moore 749 Filbert street
Edward Cavanaugh, Montgomery county.	James Hanly 315 Girard avenue
Augustus Hider,	Henry Gisse
John Dougherty, 108 Bread street.	James McCloskey 108 Bread street
Frederick Weckerly, 1305 Coates street.	Charles Gassner 925 Parrish street
John Sullivan, 3742 Warren street.	Owen Hickey 3623 Green street
Michael Lamb,	Frank Reilly Ford road
Robert Curry, Hestonville.	James Johnson 1028 S. Eighth street
Michael Macken, 1437 Germantown av	William D. Gynn 1927 N. Third street
Thomas Carroll, 1026 S Fifth street.	Patrick Carroll 1026 S. Fifth street
John Bryan, 233 S. Front street.	William Russell 233 S. Front street
John Doolan, 518 S. Third street.	John Kelley 523 Fitzwater street
William Costello,	John McLean 1618 Carlton street
Michael J. Murray, 211 S. Twelfth street.	Patrick Casey 1407 Somerset
Thomas Shannon, 1721 S. Fifth street.	Thomas Walsh 924 Market street
Sol. Weitzenkearn, Pottstown.	James Hanly 315 Girard av
James Murphy, 245 Jefferson street.	Michael Cullen 1119 Germantown
Bernard McSorly, 1302 Pearl street.	James A. Costello 14 Leed's avenue
William Baxter,	John Baxter
William Fritz, 2232 Callowhill st.	P. F. Bourgignan 2222 Callowhill st
William Ryan, 1908 Germantown av.	William Strain, 936 S. Third street
Jere McDevitt,	Daniel McDermott
John Egan,	James J. Devinney 8 Northampton court
Fred. Baldzinger, Seventh and Shippen.	Henry Bredemeir 609 Shippen street

[Continued on the Second Page.]

Continued from the First Page.

Name.	*Voucher.*
Jas. Moore, 3 Siser ct.	John Mead, 4 Siser ct
Thomas Ferran, 1510 Barker street.	Jasper Long 1510 Barker street
Patrick Martin, 2420 Hare street.	Edward Cullen Falls Schuylkill
Fred. Dreislsiker, 608 Beaver street.	Andrew Fisher 608 Beaver street
William Torpey, Delaware county.	Henry Smith Port Richmond
Thomas Patten, 9 Louisa avenue.	Thomas Brant 201 Pine street
Thomas McGrath, 618 New Market st.	Peter McGovern 137 Green street
John Hull,	Charles Gilbert
John Donnell,	H. Brown, 303 S. Front
Branch D'Ancona, 611 South street.	Abm. Kannewasser 749 S. Sixth street
Matt. Cook, 506 Powell.	Peter Ennis, 917 South st
Thomas J. Murphy, 1930 Carpenter street.	Pattis Thomas 535 Powell street

Total for October 7.....................................81

Naturalized Thursday, October 8.

John Webber, Chester county.	James Shaughney 41 S. Seventeenth st
George Coffin, 121 Poplar street.	John C. Wiler 903 New Market st
James Rudman, 1120 Jefferson street.	John McCosker 113 Plane street
George Haig, Germantown.	Patrick Connelly Germantown
Hugh McTague, Montgomery county.	Thomas McGovern 1128 York
James Naun, Darby.	John Patton Darby.
Henry Rider.	Christian Reuther
James Hyde, 635 Sylvester street.	Edward Paxon 612 Sylvester street
Thomas McConnell, 209 Prosperous alley.	Patrick McConnell 209 Prosperous alley
Henry Rightor, 228 Seigel street.	Thomas Stinson 707 Spafford street
Charles Kramer, 1716 Germantown r'd.	George Eiseller 1714 Germantown r'd
Matthew J. Colfer, 519 Washington av.	Richard J. Tasker Second and South sts
Owen Campbell, 1328 Hancock street.	William Teefy 1316 Palethorp street
Arthur Connaway, 9 Western avenue.	James Murray 2 Graden street
John Sharkey, 1614 Seybert street.	John McGarby 1422 Stiles street
James McGinnet, 19th & Montrose sts.	Philip Brennan 226 Dock street
John Anderson, 1426 Shippen street.	John Downey 1434 Shippen street
Edward McDermott, Montgomery county.	Joseph Devine 8 Northwest court
William Graham, 743 Eneu street.	Thomas J. Hoover 707 Watkins street
Hugh Boyle, 1240 Salmon street.	John McNamee 1209 Salmon street
Henry Meisener, 36th and Story streets	James Short
John O'Brien, Delaware county.	John Conway Delaware county
Michael Conner, 1534 State street.	Bartholomew Egan 4444 Frankford avenue
William Coyle, N E. cor. 15th & Pa. av	James Devine 820 Callowhill street
Alexander Moore, 1423 N. Broad.	Robert Leggett 1429 Filbert street
Herman Kriamer, 1334 Frankford road.	William Lander Townsend street
Thomas Finn, Phœnixville.	James Haycock 501 Coates street
Peter Glenn, 1305 Salmon street.	Patrick Bryan 1128 Cumberland street
William Brennan, 1222 Seventh street.	John Byrne 1126 Cumberland street
John Quinn, Phœnixville.	Augustus Orner Phœnixville
John McGovern, 1924 Webster street.	Stephen Dolan
Cornelius Callahan, 310 Bradford street.	T. Callahan 1318 Carlton street
Oliver White, 2235 Leopard street.	Patrick Loan 11 Girard avenue
Michael Meehan, Montgomery county	Henry Krier Montgomery county
Michael McCawey,	John Burns
James Karar, Tarr ave., 24th ward.	Thomas Corbitt Tarr ave., 24th ward
William Gormley, 1219 Thurlow street.	Daniel Gormley 1329 Shippen street
Hugh McGinn, 809 Lombard street.	John McGoldric 837 S. Seventh street
Michael Dunn, 1631 Wood street.	Andrew Brumaker 1426 Callowhill street
Clement Stockle, Ridley township.	Henry G. Costello 842 S. Second street
Francis Trainer, Kingsessing.	Hamilton Farrell Kingsessing
Patrick Murphy, Chester county.	Michael Barry 1309 Market street
Patrick Casey, Falls Schuylkill.	Asher S. Leidy 533 Chesnut street
Philip Naun, Del. co.	John Patton, Del. co,
Joachim M. Kercado, Berks county.	Philip J. Hawk Berks county
Thomas Foran, Chesnut Hill.	Tim Kelly, Chesnut Hill
T. F. Hirsch, 110 Poplar.	J. C. Weille, 903 New Market street
John Nangle,	Michael Redding
John Brannon, Bucks county.	Philip Hawk, Berks co
Pat. Smith, 1129 Lusane	James Reiley, 1124 York
James Carroll,	do
Martin Clark, 1537 Seybert street.	John McGarry 1422 Stiles street

Total for October 8.....................................52

Naturalized Friday, October 9.

Jas. Kronin, Chester.	Wm. Kronin, 1309 Mar't
Daniel Stafford, 310 N. Front street.	Samuel Howell 609 N. Eleventh street
Conrad Breining, 27 Girard avenue.	Fred. Duckenwadle 26th and Sansom st
James McMullen, 406 Monroe street.	Michael Kenney 330 Monroe street
William Ragan, West Philadelphia.	George F. Franks 630 Poplar street
Michael Y. Quinlan, Barlow place.	James J. Gustin 611 Fall street
Adam Hennig, Montgomery county.	John Williams 1028 Filbert street
Daniel Denning, Scranton place.	Thomas Tamplin Coombes alley
Andrew Mehen, 1037 Shippen street.	Michael Coyne 710 Carpenter street
James L. Sherlock, Chelton Hills.	Patrick Sherlock 710 S. Twelfth street
Henry Reihn, 115 Mulberry street.	Herman Seherer 1132 W. Girard avenue
Daniel Boner, 900 S. Front street.	Revel Taylor 1011 S. Front street
Patrick Moran,	Patrick Moorly
Charles Pradiger,	John D. Noble 1641 Germantown road
Patrick Joyce, 732 St. Mary street.	Stephen Hagen 8th and Lombard sts
John M. Lutz, 2019 Girard avenue.	George L. Lutz 1733 Francis street
Michael Ash, White Horse.	Patrick Mooney 1843 South street
Timothy E. Farrel, West Chester.	Patrick W. McFadden 1721 Market street
Michael Scelley, Montgomery county.	John Casey Upper Merion
Jacob Knoll, 1643 Richard street.	James Quinn 704 Lombard street
Matthew Buersey, 311 York street.	Charles Bruman Frankford
Daniel McAllister, 1335 Coates street.	Michael Kelley Seventh and South sts
John McKey, 716 Swanson street.	John Haggerty 946 N. Nineteenth st
Patrick Burke, 1224 Farrell street.	Joseph Gamble 1622 Bath street
Henry Shomaker, 1025 N. Fourth street.	David Hult 825 Noble street
Neil Dougherty, 1153 William street.	John Barrett 1554 Richmond street
Patrick King,	Terrence Woods 518 S. 24th street
Bernard Maguire, 1329 Salmon street.	Edw. Dougherty 1260 Richmond street
Edw. Dougherty, 1250 Richmond st.	Patrick Glenn 1305 Salmon street
John A. Marguardt, 913 Torr street.	George Snellcop 523 Callowhill street
Henry Arnholt, 1235 Girard avenue.	Jacob Kinkler 709 N. Broad street
Patrick McDevitt, 1060 Airey street.	Edward Dougherty 1250 Richmond street
Thomas Kelly, Philadelphia co.	John Coffee Rear 816 Cherry street
Andrew Wilhelm, 28th st., ab. Girard av.	Fred. Duckenwadle 26th and Lemon sts
John O'Brien, 1436 Seron street.	Peter McGucken 1408 Cadwalader st
George Kurz, 31 Hand street.	Albert Ensinger 105 Almond street
Thomas Hasting, 1410 Richmond st.	James Gamble 1622 Bath street
John Hamilton, Falls Schuylkill.	H. L. Hagner Falls Schuylkill
Wm. McGonigal, Sr., 1157 S. Thirteenth st.	Wm. McGonigle, Jr 1157 S. Thirteenth st
Owen Holahan, 1634 Philip street.	Samuel Howell 609 N. Eleventh street
Michael O'Brian, 1436 N. Second st.	Patrick McGuckin 1408 Cadwallader st
William Shannon, 1625 Moravian st.	Thomas Hannegan 1634 Sansom street
Geo. Kalber, 115 N. 5th.	Adam Kalber, 115 N. 5th
Michael O'Brian, 408 24th street.	James Ready Green street, W P
Patrick Glenn, 1305 Salmon street.	Edward Dougherty 1250 Richmond street
Peter Murphy, 842 Mountain street.	Martin Green 922 Earnest street
John Ferguson, 320 N. Third street.	John Moore 328 N. Third street
Michael McNally, Bolivar place.	John Devine 5 Diamond street
Charles H. Borbridge, 312 Lombard street.	Charles H. Dougherty 328 Pine street
Hugh Dougherty, 946 N. Nineteenth st.	John Haggerty 946 N. Nineteenth st

Name.	*Voucher.*
John Henry, Roxborough.	John Haugh Manayunk
Henry Heiser, Abington.	Counard Newman 520 Richmond street
Hugh Finnigan, Metcalf street.	Richard Riley Germantown
John Sullivan, Del. co	Alexander Ralston
William McCall, 525 S. Twenty first.	John McFadden 535 S. Twenty-first
James Slammer, Montgomery county.	James Johnson 525 S. Eighth street
John Collins, 318 N. Seventeenth	David Barry 1733 Carlton street
Valentine Henning, Montgomery county.	John Williams 1028 Filbert street
Thomas Cleary, Montgomery county.	Michael McDonald 2411 Kent street
Christopher Eagen, Montgomery county.	John F. Brant 210 Prime street
Leslie Stewart, Norristown.	William Mason 1933 Barker street
Hugh McCaugan, 210 Thompson street.	Henry Walker 1022 Marlborough st
David A. Lewis, Chester county.	Edward McCarey Chester county
Hugh McElroy, 36th & Haverford.	John Williams 1028 Filbert street
Peter Sherer, 1206 S. Fourth street.	Jacob Lambert 1216 S. Fourth street
James Kehoe, Montgomery county.	Phil Mitton 130 N. Fourth street
Moses Roth, Montgomery county.	Phil Mitton 130 N. Fourth stret
Thomas Donahue, 1334 Alder street.	Patrick Kelley Rear 1412 Cadwalader
John Lockhart, 9 Leeds avenue.	James A. Costello 14 Leeds avenue
Charles C. Fath, 19 Mill street.	Joseph A. Campbell 4228 Frankford road
Dominick McCahill,	Patrick Mullen
Peter Boyle, River road.	Alex. McNaughlin Falls Schuylkill
John H. Kelley, 40 S. 24th street.	Joseph Ready Green street, W P
James P. Dunn,	George Rome
James Kavanaugh, 1706 Christian street.	Patrick F. McNally 754 Juniper
John Casey, Montgomery county.	Moses Roth Montgomery county
William Peter, 1441 Mifflin street.	Henry Peter 1301 Warnock street
Patrick Kennady, 1020 S. Eighth street.	John Draw, 1018 Filbert street
Adam Lipper, Fortieth and Willow.	Jacob Frilig 1621 Germantown av
James Copeland, Downingtown.	Isaac Hunter Downingtown
Robert Smith,	Jno. Morris, Mayland'v'le
Edmund Gear, Montgomery county.	James Johnson 825 S. Eighth street
Robert Shay, 1708 N. Front street.	John Shugbrough 710 Beach street
William Wilmont, Phœnixville.	Daniel Carroll Norristown
Michael Cullen, 2 Fairbank place.	John McCourt 1 Fairbank place
John Lyons, 136 N. Sixth street.	Michael Melherron 627 Cherry street
F. Sicir, 2220 Amber st.	P. Nero, 402 Taylor st
Patrick McKenna,	J. McClain, 1419 Salmon
Michael Rafferty, 523 North 23d street.	John McKnight 3 Hockey street
William Hinkle, Nicetown lane.	Joseph Peltz Nicetown lane
Carl C. Wilhelm, 7 Wistar street, Germantown.	George W. Fox Asst. Eng Fire Dept., Wistar st., Germant'n
M. Unrath, 218 Ann st.	S. H. Colcharser, 512 Ann
P. Casey, 320 Hazzard st.	P. News, 422 Taylor st
Thomas O'Brien, Phœnixville.	James Doyle, 1407 Germantown av
P. Riley, 1306 N. Tenth.	J. F. Brandt, 2 0 Pine st
J. W. McElvenney, 549 N. Sixth street.	Samuel McElvenney 824 S. Second street
T. Evans, 538 N. 40th st.	P. Lynch, 37 S. 17th st
James Donnelly, 1727 Sansom street.	George U. Derr 21 Thirteenth street
John Sullivan, 202 N. Water street.	Dennis J. Sullivan 206 Race street
George H. Deitz, 714 Master street	William Arnap 2503 Germantown av
Robert Hockey, 2031 Monterey street.	Thomas Henay 2023 Porcelain street
John Connor, 747 Williams street.	Jons McClain 1419 Salmon street
Patrick McMonigle, 1213 Market street.	Charles Kelley 1213 Market Street
John Carlin, Montgomery county.	Neill McGlissey 1409 Moravian street
John McMahon, West Chester.	David Lee 1714 Carlton street
William Tweedle, 1241 Myrtle street.	John Robinson 1142 S. Tenth street
Charles Gonkins, 2 Colebrook place.	James Bowman, Rear 777 N. Front st
Thomas Quinn,	George R. Berrell
Daniel McElroy, Elmira place.	Thomas Guinan 718 N. Front street.

Total for October 9.....................................110

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"Nothing to do with Politics."

From the N. Y. Independent.

There are many voters in this country, in the aggregate amounting to several thousands—some of them preachers of the Gospel, some of them editors of religious newspapers, some of them Christians disgusted with the corruptions of party politics, some of them visionary and impracticable theorizers, and others stupidly indifferent to the interests involved—who, in the pending canvass and coming election, think they see some special charm in political self-annihilation. Their motto is, "Have nothing to do with politics."

To all such persons we respectfully submit the general question, Whether this position at any time is consistent with the duties and obligations of an American citizen? We believe in the duty as well as the right of voting. Every man ought to read and think enough to have opinions upon the various questions that come before the people for their decision; and then he ought to express these opinions by using his influence and casting his vote in accordance therewith. This we regard as a solemn duty which he owes to the Government and the country. He has no right to annihilate himself by declining to share with others in the responsibility of choosing good rulers. If one may lawfully take this ground, all may do so. What then would become of popular government? Who would be the choosers of suitable officers to make and execute the laws? The man who has "nothing to do with politics," especially in a government of the people, really deserves to live under a most grinding despotism. He is a sinner against the State; and his conscience, if it were correct, would bring in a verdict of guilty against him. Enact a law that forces him into this position, and his protest would be loud and long.

These gentlemen would do well to remember that "politics" will have something to do with them, whether they have anything to do with it or not. It will not let them alone because they have the folly to let it alone. As subjects of law, they must live under a government of law conducted by civil officers. There is not a man of the whole number who is not interested directly and personally in the principles which decide the general policy of government. This policy affects every man, and in this way affects the whole community. Good government is a blessing to each and to all; and bad government is the common curse of each and all. Think of this fact, ye disciples of political indifferentism, and let your own interests suggest a wiser creed.

It is worthy of note, also, that the Devil, incarnated in the depravity of some and working through the ignorance of others, will by no means follow the example of these respectable men who propose to have "nothing to do with politics." He will not, in this respect, imitate the Gospel minister or the private Christian. He is an active canvasser, and is always sure to vote, whether it rains or shines, never failing to bring his hosts with him. To let "politics" alone on account of the moral pollutions thereunto attached is just the way to increase these pollutions. Bad men are never better pleased than when good men take this course. Then they have things in their own way. Then sin and ignorance fill the offices of the land, and make and execute the laws for the people. The remedy, and in a popular government the only remedy, for these evils is to enlist the intelligence and virtue of the body politic in the nomination and election of civil officers. Where is the man too good in his personal character, or too sacred in his official relations, for this honorable and much-needed service? We do not believe that such a man lives. The better the man, the greater the reason why he should give to his country this expression of good citizenship.

Moreover, in the pending election the interests at stake are so absolutely immense that we do not see how any one having the least spark of patriotism in his bosom can consent to divorce himself from the political questions of the hour. All the hosts of rebeldom—the men who sought to destroy the Union, the sympathizers with treason, the murderers of negroes, the rioters North and South, the vilifiers of the Government, the enemies of the national credit, the mad revolutionists of the Blair school, the cunning intriguers of the Seymour school, and Andrew Johnson into the bargain—are in the field, hoping to gain by the triumph of the Democratic party what was lost by the skill, the bravery, and patriotic endurance of General Grant and his noble associates in the struggle of war. This evil alliance is at this very moment working with the desperation of death. Its machinations must be utterly defeated, or great evil will come to the country. The Democratic party is to-day just what it was in 1864—the disloyal party—the same in principles, the same in feeling, the same in the men who govern it, with the addition of such men as Wade Hampton and General Forrest. It has learned nothing and reformed nothing. Where, then, is the man who can afford to fold his arms and sit down at his ease—telling us that he has "nothing to do with politics"? The heat of battle is no time for such a creed. Away with such a political heresy! Down with the rebellion, not only when it fights, but when it seeks to vote itself into life! Elect General Grant, and save the country!

Pennsylvanians! To the Rescue!

From the New York Tribune.

Republicans of Pennsylvania! Your ancient foe halts at no danger and revolts at no crime in his efforts to carry the State of Pennsylvania by fraud for the Rebel ticket. Six thousand "citizens" have been manufactured in Philadelphia alone, by a process which you know to be without any safeguard against frauds, and which a majority of the Judges of your Supreme Court declare illegal. The Rebels of Maryland are gathering to invade your State under the lead of Wade Hampton and Blair, and renew at the polls the struggle in which they once before invaded your State under Wade Hampton and Lee. Your success no longer depends upon meetings, speeches, processions, bonfires, or barbecues. The time for these is past. Your vote is ample to give you a majority of twenty thousand on Tuesday next if every Republican votes, and if only the minimum number of illegal votes are polled against you. You must work to exclude the fraudulent vote. The popularity of your candidates and the justice of your principles will avail nothing against the deliberate conspiracy of the enemies of all freedom to defraud the lawful voters of Pennsylvania of their true verdict.

In 1856 the convictions of the people of Pennsylvania were with the Republican party, but the State was carried for Buchanan against Fremont by the most stupendous system of corruption ever practised in our political history. In 1860, after a fiercely fought contest, you guarded the polls with vigilance and spirit, and in no small degree, by excluding illegal votes, you carried the State by a tremendous majority. In 1864 you again, by hard work and patient watchfulness at the polls, carried the State by 20,075; in 1866, by 17,178. In 1867, mainly through negligence, you allowed Judge Sharswood to be elected by 922 majority, every vote of his majority, and more, being frauds. You admitted the wooden horse, thinking it harmless. Now you find it filled with armed men. The few hundred fradulent votes which carried the State for Sharswood last year are now clothed with the judicial power to let in as many fraudulent votes as choose to apply. Turn every energy to the great work of purging your State forever of this instrument of villainy. Why should the lawful voters of Pennsylvania see their rulers made for them by a swindle, instead of electing them themselves by the ballot? Why becomes of true Democracy if the people are cheated of their right to govern by the traders in fraudulent votes?

Complete your lists of lawful voters, showing who are native, who are foreign, and who are naturalized. Investigate the case of every newly-naturalized person in your ward. Find out if his papers are obtained on facts or falsehoods. If he has not been in the country five years, confront him with proof of the fact on the spot. If he still votes, arrest him for perjury before he leaves the polls. One prompt arrest of a fraudulent voter will prevent hundreds from making the effort. Without unremitting toil in this direction, all your meetings, speeches, and arguments are futile. It is not pleasant work. You can find twenty men willing to make speeches where ten are willing to canvass their district or block, and do this more essential but less showy work. Herein lies your danger. It must be done, and done thoroughly, or Pennsylvania will be lost through fraud, and sealed to a new era of villainy. Earnestly, urgently, and with a deep sense of the supreme necessity of this advice, we appeal to you, brethren in Pennsylvania, drop every other business, and rest not until you have shut down the floodgates through which depravity and crime are pouring to overwhelm your State. Now to the rescue!

Demoralization of the Democracy and the Unanimity of the Republicans.

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the peculiarities of the present political canvass is the intractability of prominent Democrats to party management. It is a sure presage of their defeat, since insubordination on the part of the prominent men must naturally demoralize the followers. It was not so in the "glorious days" of Dean Richmond, when his Albany Regency was a power that made slates which the docile Democracy voted for without a murmur of discontent. Even John Van Buren, with all his faults and weaknesses, would have managed things with more tact, and held the refractory and dissatisfied and disgusted members in better control than does Mr. Seymour's agents. General John A. Dix, long a leading Democrat, utterly repudiates the present radical and revolutionary leaders of the Democracy; and he will without doubt carry with him to the support of the Union candidates the tens of thousands of conservative Democrats who followed him in support of the war. The Democracy, urged on by the radical Rebels of their party at the South, clamored loudly for the removal of Stanton and Grant, and the appointment of that faithful Democrat, General Schofield, to the War Office. They are hardly gratified before the General writes the letter which we published on Friday, heartily endorsing General Grant and the platform on which he is running. They clamored as loudly for the return of General McClellan, believing that his presence here in support and endorsement of their candidate would materially improve his failing fortunes. But the little General writes a very equivocal letter, in which he accords a support so negative as to be positively damaging to their cause. He refuses to say one word of praise of the principles or achievements of the Democratic candidate, simply referring to him incidentally as an "eminent statesman," but fully and heartily expresses his admiration for the great genius of the "distinguished soldier" who conquered the Rebellion, and the "highest respect for the services he has rendered the country." He cannot find it in his heart to approve the Republican platform, but he does not fully endorse that of the Democracy; on the contrary, he takes plain and direct issue with it by declaring himself unequivocally in favor of the "maintenance of the national credit inviolable."

The Democracy publish semi-occasionally, as if it was a very effective statement, the names of other prominent Union soldiers who support their candidate, among them Generals Hancock, Rousseau, Steedman, and Granger. But no assurance of sympathy with the party or its candidate has been had from General Hancock since the unfortunate adjournment of the Convention, so artfully managed by Mr. Seymour and his friends, forever ruined his chances of becoming President. General Rousseau has not only persistently refused to speak in favor of Mr. Seymour, though generally favoring the principles of the Democratic platform, but declared in this city, just before his departure for his present command, his utter repugnance for the candidate of the party. General Steedman, a day or two after the nomination of Mr. Seymour, openly declared that while he "couldn't vote for Grant, he wouldn't for Seymour," and Gordon Granger at the same time asserted, in his usually elegant and emphatic style, which we cannot shock our readers by quoting, his disgust at the nomination and his unwillingness to support the candidate. The support of every Union officer quoted by the Democracy has in every instance been negative. Even Andrew Johnson declines to either speak or act positively for the party he labored so hard to revive. In fact, conservative Democrats everywhere are either lukewarm in their support, or definitely repudiate the present radical and revolutionary candidates of the party; and many will vote for the more conservative candidates of the Republicans.

On the other hand, the unanimity of the Republicans is marked and significant. They are as compactly formed and consolidated as were Grant's armies in the field. It is the sure presage of victory. Only in a single Congressional district in the country does there appear to be a serious division in the ranks of the party, and in that there is little fear of defeat. That division has been caused by the impolitic nomination through sharp caucus management of a man who has made himself distasteful to the party by the advocacy of a certain form of repudiation expressly condemned by the Republican and embodied in the Democratic platform. The opposition of the Republicans of his district to the re-election of General Butler is a positive assurance of their conservatism. General Butler has threatened to publish the fact of an alleged arrangement between his Republican opponent and the Democratic leaders of the district, by which the Democratic vote will be cast for Mr. Dana. We shall be heartily glad to hear that such an arrangement had been made, for we are sure it could not be concluded at the sacrifice of any principle on Richard H. Dana's part. There is far less danger of the success and future effectiveness of the Republican party of the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District being destroyed, as General Butler affects to fear, by such an arrangement, than by his re-election to misrepresent it and to clog the national party.

Butler and Atkinson.

From the N. Y. World.

The controversy between those two shining lights of Radicalism, Mr. Edward Atkinson and Dr. Benjamin Franklin Butler, is of that "dog-eat-dog" character which, under ordinary circumstances, need not necessarily interest the public, since they call each other thieves and swindlers, and each produces evidence to show that his estimate of the other is just. To be specific, Atkinson charges that Butler's looseness on the financial question should prevent his re-election to Congress: Butler retorts that Atkinson has swindled widows and orphans out of $16,000 of their little earnings; Atkinson replies in substance that Butler has possessed himself, by bribery or theft, of a private telegram Butler responds by cooly accepting Atkinson's explanation, "that he defrauded the Essex Savings Bank out of $16,000 in gold, in his official capacity as treasurer of a corporation, and not for his individual benefit." This is the case as it stands till Atkinson comes up again, or throws up the sponge. Why the public should have been bothered with this matter is past comprehension, because, if Butler's only grievance were the mere fact that Atkinson had defrauded some one out of $16,000 in gold, his own experiance in the Smith Brothers, New Orleans, case should have convinced him that affairs of this kind can be quietly and summarily settled in a court of justice without recourse to the daily papers.

But for general purposes there is something more in this Butler-Atkinson affair than appears on the surface. Both men are probably not only what they are represented to be by each other, but both are representative radicals who have been used in turn for the advantage of their party. To take the last and least first, Atkinson, whose private financial operations are the subject of Butler's virtuous comment, has lately been put forward as Wells' catspaw to advance a false statement with regard to the public debt, to cover the corruption and extravagance of the radical party. Butler's public exhibition of the private character of this Atkinson will go far to weaken Atkinson as a radical electioneering instrument. On the other hand, Atkinson is endeavoring to defeat Butler in the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District, and those journals which pretend to believe in Atkinson, and which have used Atkinson, and Wells' figures run through Atkinson, to show that the public debt is not so large as the Treasury exhibits say it is, now turn in and roundly abuse Butler, and are doing their best to beat him in his effort to secure a re-election. These papers are assisted by the Butler-bolting Republicans of Essex and by Messrs. Dana, Abbott, and Mudge, whose speeches, by-the-by, with the proceedings of the Congressional Convention which nominated Mr. Dana, were specially reported in the *World* and in no other city journal, and have since been "conveyed" into the columns of our radical contemporaries. Yet these very people and these papers found it difficult, not long ago, to find sufficiently smooth words wherewith to butter this same Butler. When Butler was in New Orleans he was the foremost man in the radical party—the extremest exponent of radical principles. And naturally. Utterly devoid of conscience or character, this Butler had been for years the accepted advocate of thieves and prostitutes, the sought-far counsellor of scoundrels, so that by very association he had come to look upon all men and all women as creatures who were as vile, socially and morally, as his own chosen customers and companions. He was the first great brute of the war, and in that capacity he pandered to the passion of hate which radicalism made religion, especially in its warfare upon the women and children of the South. He was the first man to make larceny mean "loyalty," and to convert plunder into "patriotism." His energy in these directions, his insults to women, his unscrupulous "confiscations," which did not spare even the plate on church altars, made him the very apostle of the stay-at-home army of revenge and hate. The venom of whole radical villages was expressed through Butler. He was the representative of the robbing, ravaging, burning, confiscating, plundering party, and, as such, he was profusely praised by the very papers and people which now denounce him. But the Butler of 1862 was the Butler of to-day, and what Dana and others say of him now the Democrats said of him then. All creatures, even the vilest, have their uses, and Butler has his, if only, as he appears in public now, as the target for those who once praised him. Atkinson has his uses for electioneering purposes just now, but the people who make no bones of sticking pins in Butler's hide will not hesitate to skin Atkinson alive when he ceases to be useful. Meanwhile, mindful of the old adage, that when thieves fall out honest men get their dues, Democrats may well stand by and see these people eat each other up, with the consolation that some nuisance-suppressing association is thereby saved a deal of dirty work hereafter.

Connecticut—The Truth at Last—Radical Falsehoods Exposed.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

We have at last something reliable from Connecticut. It comes from the State itself, from its political and geographical centre, Hartford. It does not come through the *Tribune* crucible. That press has lost entirely the reputation it once had in the younger days of Mr. Greeley for reliable utterances, comparatively speaking, as to election returns. In the imbroglio of town politics sometimes a man of the party opposite to the majority will, for local reasons, concerning roads, schools, licenses, or one sort or other of taxes, or experienced years in town official life, make a strong run above the real strength of his party, and will frequently be elected.

It is an easy thing for the *Tribune* to make up a table giving the vote for such a man as the radical party vote, and the lowest vote cast for the opposing Democratic candidate—who might not be what is called popular, or might be objectionable for local reasons—as the Democratic party vote. That the *Tribune* is capable of these things few will deny who have been witnesses of its latter-day windings and turnings and somersaultings upon questions of grave principle, much less so inferior a matter in chicanery and falsehood—election returns.

Munchausen Not Dead, but Sleeping.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

We are promised a rare budget of falsehoods from the Freedman's Bureau in regard to the collision between the races at Camilla, Ga. General Howard is soon to receive it, and the precious report is to be published. The whites are to be blackened, and the blacks whitened, of course. The right of the blacks to go in armed bodies into a peaceful village is to be insisted on. These lambs, intent upon rape, murder, and arson, are to be allowed to defy the regulations and proclamation which even the radical Governor of Georgia deemed essential to the preservation of peace and order. Such is the present rescript of the *Tribune* and the radical party. The white men and women of the South are to hold their lives and all that is dear to them at the mercy of armed barbarians, from whom every day we have intelligence of some fearful and fiendish outrage.

The report of the Bureau is long delayed. Why, we are not advised. It may have been that the case was hard to varnish; perjury expensive and difficult to be procured; or possibly it was intended that this report should surpass all its predecessors in the charms and attractions of its inventive qualities, so that when Congress meets it may see that the Bureau really earns the large sum of public money it receives, and answers the end of its establishment. As a manufactory of falsehood it has never been surpassed, and those who think that its powers are failing do its officers and agents very gross injustice. Give them a week, and, our word for it, they will vindicate their well-earned notoriety.

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1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

Republican Mass Meeting.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night in front of the Union League House. The building was beautifully illuminated, and a magnificent display of fireworks was made. At eight o'clock Mr. W. H. Kern called the meeting to order, and proposed Gen. Charles M. Prevost as chairman. On taking the chair this gentleman said:

You have called on me to preside over this vast assemblage, and I thank you for your compliment. We are on the brink of an election, and we think and know we will carry the city on Tuesday next by an overwhelming majority. We have a number of gentlemen here to show you what has been and what remains to be done. I have the pleasure to introduce to you from their number Governor Geary.

General Geary stepped to the front amid great applause, and said:

My friends and fellow-citizens: From the beginning of the campaign it has been my intention to be with you on the last meeting in Philadelphia previous to the election. By good fortune it has been my privilege to be here to-night; but I am somewhat like our veterans who came home. I am not weak in body or spirit, but, as you may perceive, my voice is rather husky; nevertheless I shall take occasion to say a few words to you, if they should be the last I ever uttered. I have travelled over a great portion of Pennsylvania since I last stood here, and from what I have seen and heard I can give as my judgment that Pennsylvania has arrived at a point where she will achieve a most brilliant victory.

There is no doubt about the rural districts. I have made it my province to visit every part of the State, and can assure this audience as far as the rural districts are concerned no failure can be possible. It has been asked, "How is Philadelphia?" I would ask here how it is? [A voice—"All right."] I am glad to hear it answered so promptly.

They thought some fraud was being practiced in the city, but I assured them the State was safe. Be of good cheer; every portion of the State will send you good news on Tuesday next. It has been said the Democrats will raise a riot. I do not think they will do so. Should they, and the city authorities have not the power to quell it, I will call out the powers of the State, for peace and order shall be maintained.

Hon. Charles O'Neill followed, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: I have listened with great pleasure to the speech of Governor Geary, and have been gratified, as you all have been, with his cheering account of the campaign in those parts of our great commonwealth in which he has been speaking for the cause of Republicanism. You honored him with your suffrages two years ago, and he has been doing good service among the people for many weeks past.

I feel it a great privilege to-night to appear before this vast assemblage of loyal men, and to witness the thousand of upturned faces, every one of them beaming with intelligence, and indicating a determined purpose to stand by the principles of the party which has saved the country during the past seven years. I am proud of the enthusiasm of the Republican men of Philadelphia, who this night have resolved to continue their devotion to their country, and who will be ready upon Tuesday next to prove, through the ballot, that the republic shall live, and that the government shall be preserved in all its greatness.

I am convinced, by this presence, that not one man will be absent from the post of duty at the coming election, and that the votes of the Republicans of our city will be polled to the very last man for the nominees of our conventions, and that victory will be ours. The few remaining days of the contest embrace hours of vast importance to the welfare of our beloved country, and I know that true hearts are in the cause, and that earnest work will be done to carry the flag on high and to make certain the election of our whole ticket; thus will be secured a glorious triumph for Grant and Colfax on the rapidly-approaching first Tuesday of November.

Fellow-citizens, our present contest may be divided into three great parts—the continuance of our municipal government in the hands of the able and upright men who have for some years administered it; the avowal by their re-election of our confidence in the State officers elected by the Republican party three years ago, and the effort now to decide in advance the result in Pennsylvania of the Presidential election. I have an abiding confidence in the wisdom of the people, and I anticipate a decided victory of the party in the entire campaign—municipal, State, and national—and such an overthrow of the so-called Democratic party as will give assurance to our citizens that good government will be maintained in peace throughout the land.

Let me ask this immense audience whether the welfare of our city will be promoted by the election of any one of the local candidates nominated by our enemies? What is to be gained to this great city by electing Democratic nominees? The interests of our eight hundred thousand citizens are too important to be intrusted to those who are now seeking to defeat your candidates. Enterprizes are to be cherished, the growth of our city is to be still further extended, its vastly increasing population is yet to swell in numbers, and the only security you have for all this is in standing by those who have fulfilled their trusts in the past, and in electing to office such others as have merited your confidence and esteem, and who are now before you for your suffrages for the first time. The Republican nominees are worthy men, capable of performing their duties, and the result of their election will be a well-governed city, and official conduct that will add to the credit of Philadelphia, whether in the performance of the duties of city or county offices, or in the very responsible and varied municipal positions.

It is scarcely necessary for me to call your attention to General Hartranft, the Auditor General, and General Campbell, the Surveyor General of the Commonwealth. These gentlemen have earned a reputation in the past three years which has commended them to you through the State Convention, and they were renominated unanimously. The Auditor General has performed his important duties with distinguished ability, and has looked to the reduction of the public debt of our State in all his acts. He and the Surveyor General will receive your votes, and Philadelphia will do her part in making up the majority of thousands which the Republicans will give to these State nominees.

The eyes of the whole country are looking to our action upon this ticket, and as the vote of Pennsylvania goes for these officers so will the great battle be lost or won. Our enemies are making their hardest fight here. They know the freemen of this commonwealth will achieve a Republican victory throughout the State, and all their efforts are turned upon Philadelphia. Here they make their stand, and it remains with you, my fellow-citizens, at your homes, by your firesides, to determine whether we will surrender to the Democratic party. If the debt of our State is to be reduced, as it has been reduced by the Republican administrations, keep in position, by your votes, Hartranft and Campbell, and secure again another Republican Legislature. If the taxes you pay into our city treasury are to be used for the prosperity of this great metropolis, sustain at the polls the men who have been faithful to the interests of the Republicans, who elected them.

In looking upon our national contest I can see in the success of our party the industrial wants of the land supplied by the legislation of a Republican Congress. I have heard time and again Democratic haranguers protesting their devotion to the laboring and mechanical population of our city. When in power their promises have been broken, and their efforts seem to me to have been to make the poor man poorer and the rich man richer. Democratic majorities in the Legislature of our State, and in the Congress of the United States, have never by their enactments sought to encourage the toiling millions of our country in their longings for progress and advancement. The Belmonts and the millionaires of the land control their leaders and mould their actions, while by speeches of Democrats and platforms of their conventions they attempt to delude freemen into the belief that they are the only friends of labor.

Whenever the Democratic party has come into power the wealthy few have dictated what laws should be enacted. The demands of American industry have been of no avail. The control of public offices, the spoils only from the State and national treasuries, have been grasped by these pretenders before the people, and nothing has been done for those who are the real strength of the country—the men who, by their skilled labor and the labor of their hands, are endeavoring to bring comfort to their families, and to make homes of contentment and happiness for themselves and their children. The Republican party does not stoop to deception and pretence. Its record proves its fidelity to all men.

Wherever you see prosperity, advancement and progress in any part of the land you can trace the hand of Republican patriots and statesmen. I call upon you, my fellow-citizens, who wish to see the manufacturing, the mining, the mechanical and commercial interests of our State and city carried to yet fuller development, to examine closely the Democratic record. Your intelligence will discover its shortcomings, and your reflection will bring you to the conclusion that Republicanism means the welfare of the citizen, the protection of labor, the general prosperity and the elevation of our country, until the world confesses that we are far in advance of every other nation.

Labor is honor in a free government, and every true man toils. The mill, the factory, and the forge, mechanical arts and labor, must be cherished, and sad indeed would be the day for our country if Republicans forget their duty at the coming elections. We will grow in greatness if we steadfastly adhere to Republican principles.

Look at the deceit of the Democratic party in the campaign of 1856. James Buchanan was elected by the votes of conservative voters in all the walks of life, deluded into the belief by the leaders of that party that the government would be carried on in the interests of the people generally—in the commercial, the mechanical and laboring interests. What was the result? The national debt was largely increased in times of peace, and diverted from legitimate purposes to the advancement of doctrines inimical to the country and tending to its dismemberment.

During the administration of that President the full power of the people's money was basely surrendered to the plotters of treason; the country at last witnessing its navy, almost to the last ship of war, sent on far off foreign stations, and its army detailed to distant points, to posts in the almost unsettled territories, where, if wanted, months must transpire before it could be brought where it would be available. Not a vessel of war of sufficient strength to succor the starving garrison of Fort Sumpter, and scarce five hundred soldiers within the easy control of the Secretary of War to ward off the threatenings of secession against the inauguration of the chosen of the people—Abraham Lincoln—in his Presidential office. Four years wilfully lost to the country; no protection to industry; no encouragement to labor; but an absolute devotion to those whose only efforts were for the destruction of the government.

But why need I quote the countless instances of promises broken by the Democratic party? Why call to your minds the wrongs we have suffered from its baneful doctrines? Its record is covered with its forgetfulness of good faith to the country and to individuals. The mask has been thrown off. The people cannot be longer deceived. Intelligence has too much expanded; the means of information are to easy of access in this advanced age for the success of its impositions. The trials of the last few years have created among loyal men an active patriotism that will prevent the government from going into the hands of those who would destroy it. The true leader has been found, and before many days the voice of the country will pronounce for Ulysses S. Grant for President, and every vestige of the destructive teachings of the so-called Democracy will be entirely swept away, never again to thwart the execution of the laws or destroy the Constitution made by our fathers.

The struggle for power indeed seems terrific, but the republic will be saved. The rebels of the south and the Democrats of the north are fighting their last fight with a determination that would honor a better cause, for they well know that with Grant in the Presidential chair they must give up their treasonable designs, and must yield to the will of the people. The fourth of March is fast approaching. That day will end their plottings, and the country will be peaceful. We will have prosperity all over the land; and soon again where desolation now meets the eye a renewed vigor will be seen, and freemen will be happy and secure in the enjoyment of all their rights.

Fellow Citizens: The issues raised in the Chicago platform, which the Republican party must defend if the dictation of the Democratic leaders is listened to, are debt and taxation. Put the Republicans on the defensive, say our enemies. Well, suppose we do defend our acts done for the suppression of the Democratic rebellion—yes, even defend debt and taxation, which was the result of that party's course? No one in this vast audience can doubt for a moment as to what party is responsible for the debt. The aggressions of traitors caused its creation. Not only are the open advocates of secession in the south blamable for the heavy burden put upon the country, but their abettors in the north—those of the Democratic party who sympathized with them, who hesitated when the flag was insulted, and whose President (Buchanan) declared that he knew of no power in the Constitution which could stop a State from seceding.

The Republican party never advocated war until the blow was struck in South Carolina, and then only urged the recovery of the forts and government buildings and property which had been treasonably captured and taken. The proclamation of President Lincoln for the first call of troops looked only to the speedy recovery of the property of the United States. But the rebellion had been commenced, and before many months its proportions were becoming gigantic.

War on a large scale was inaugurated, and patriots were determined it should be carried on at any cost until the country was saved in its unity. The loyal people demanded the outfit of armies and navies. They assented to the creation of debt to meet the immense expenses of preparation for a rebellion brought upon them by the false reasoning of Democracy and secessionism. The same loyal people will see to it that every dollar borrowed on the faith of the government shall be paid, principal and interest, and that the doctrine of Democratic repudiation shall never stain the credit of that true Republicanism which alone brought our country through its sufferings, and which intends through the legitimate channel, the ballot, to carry on the government.

The Republican party will be sustained by loyal votes until every citizen is relieved of his share of the burden of the debt, and the taxation necessary for the prompt payment of the interest. The platform of that party declares to every one who holds a bond, although the bond was created to break down the southern confederacy, that it shall be paid, and by the legislation of Republican Congresses. Those who came forward with their means to fill the Treasury of the government in the days of its tribulations will be secure in their investments. Republicanism is founded upon the principle of right and justice, and will do nothing to tarnish its faith to the world. Just as the loyal men of the north were not responsible for the creation of the debt, so were they not the cause of the taxation. Many patriots who to-day own our bonds contribute in various ways towards the payment of the interest. Taxation, of course, is felt wherever it falls.

The proposition is too plain and simple to be denied. But every year the taxes are reduced and the debt itself diminished. Almost one half of the immense expenditures of the war have been paid, and but little over three years have elapsed since hostilities in the field ceased. A tax bill enacted during the month of July by a Republican Congress has lessened the annual taxation by many millions of dollars. Luxuries almost exclusively are now taxed, and the man of moderate means scarcely feels that he is aiding in the payment of the debt and interest. But, my fellow citizens, there has been another kind of taxation imposed, to which the Democratic orators and Wade Hampton and N. B. Forrest never refer.

The hundred and eighty-six rebel officers who with their northern friends in the convention of the Fourth of July, nominated Seymour and Blair, hide from view the taxation unto death they laid upon your brothers and sons in many a battle field. They do not tell you how rebel bullets taxed the very heart's blood of four hundred thousand loyal men who, in life's dawn and more advanced years, left homes and fathers, and mothers and wives and children, and sisters and brothers, to stand by the flag of our beloved country in its extremity.

They do not tell you how many more hundreds and thousands returned from the strife of arms taxed by the same rebel bullets by loss of limb and other maiming, until over the loyal north a day never passes that you do not see the armless sleeve and the suffering cripple. Rebels and Democrats complain of taxation made necessary by their acts. They taxed a million firesides in loyal homes, and if their bullets brought not death or wounds, their prison-pens and systematic starvation sent back to the north incurable disease, never-ending pain and suffering.

This is the taxation they accomplished with willing hands for you and yours. They shed no tear for your griefs; but while they dare to impress upon your minds repudiation of the public debt, and the fact of a Republican Congress legislating for the payment of the principal and interest, their mouths are closed upon the sorrows their evil doings brought upon you. Why, they deserve the hissings of loyal freemen in their inhuman and cruel attempts to set off death, and wounds, and wasting disease by a sordid appeal to induce you to give up your Republican principles as they did the country, because you have willingly contributed to pay the national debt which was incurred to save the republic.

I do not deny that debt and taxation are a burden. I could not, if I would, persuade intelligent men that a public debt is a public blessing. I believe in no such doctrine, either for this country or any other; but, my fellow citizens, I glory in the knowledge I have of the patriotism of those who stood up for the flag when traitors would have trailed it in the dust. I honor the men and women who came forward and freely contributed of their means when the country was in distress, and I can proclaim to the world that no loyal citizen of this saved Republic this day hesitates to pay the taxes which his government levies, so that its faith and credit may be spotless with all men.

Fellow-citizens: I fear I have detained you too long. Other speakers will address you, but in conclusion let me urge you to devote yourselves with energy to the good cause. The crisis is too important for neglect of duty by any patriot, and the reward of earnest, ceaseless labor until the closing of the election on Tuesday next, will be a triumphant victory for Republican principles, the country saved, and our city and State honored; and, far above all, a campaign decided in favor of Grant and Colfax.

The Hon. Charles Gibbons was next introduced, who read the rewards offered by the Union League for all frauds on election day, and urged the meeting to active exertions.

He was followed by T. B. Dwight, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—On Saturday the International Cricket Match was concluded in favor of the English eleven, as will be seen by the following score:—

TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Morgan, b. Freeman,	1	c. Smith, b. Willsher,	0
C. Newhall, run out,	0	b. Freeman,	0
Gibbes, b. Freeman,	2	b. Freeman,	1
Hargraves, c. Willsher, b. Freeman,	7	c. Rowbotham, b. Willsher,	0
Cadwallader, c. Willsher, b. Griffith,	5	b. Freeman,	0
White, b. Freeman,	0	not out,	0
Norley, run out,	0	b. Willsher,	0
Pearson c. Rowbotham, b. Freeman,	4	c. Charlwood, b. Freeman,	6
Radcliffe, b. Willsher,	1	not present,	0
R. Newhall, b. Freeman,	0	b. Freeman,	2
Bussier, c. Willsher, b. Freeman,	0	c. and b. Willsher,	2
Barclay, b. Willsher,	9	b. Freeman,	0
Hammond, c. and b. Griffith,	0	run out,	0
Meade, b. Willsher,	0	b. Freeman,	7
Griffin, c. Humphrey, b. Willsher,	1	b. Tarrant,	0
Wright, b. Freeman,	8	c. Humphrey, b. Freeman,	5
G. Newhall, c. Humphrey, b. Willsher,	0	c. Tarrant, b. Willsher,	0
Rogerson, b. Willsher,	0	run out,	4
Clay, c. Lillywhite, b. Willsher,	0	c. Griffith, b. Willsher,	9
Young, c Lillywhite, b. Freeman,	0	b. Griffith,	5
D. Newhall, b. Willsher,	0	b. Freeman,	20
Baird, not out,	2	c. Humphrey, b. Tarrant	3
Byes,	3		0
Leg byes,	4		2
Wides,	0		1
Total,	47		62
			47
Grand total,			109

ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Jupp, c. G. b. C. Newhall,		c. D. b. C. Newhall,	8
Humphrey, c. D. b. C. Newhall,	0	b. C. Newhall,	0
Smith, c. Baird, b. C. Newhall,	34	c. Morgan, b. Meade,	11
Griffith, b. C. Newhall,	12	c. Bussier, b. C. Newhall,	
Rowbotham, c. R. b. C. Newhall,	7	b. C. Newhall,	
Charlwood, b. C. Newhall,	5	c. D. b. Meade,	20
Tarrant, c. D. Newhall, b. Meade,	2	c. and b. Meade,	1
Lillywhite, b. C. Newhall,	2	c. and b. C. Newhall,	0
Pooley, b. Meade,	1	c. Morgan, b. Meade,	9
Freeman, not out,	5	c. Cadwalader, b. C. Newhall,	0
Willsher, c. Cadwalader, b. C. Newhall,	1	not out,	0
Byes,	9		
Leg byes,	1		1
Wide balls,	11		9
Total,	117		64
			117
Grand total,			181
Total of Twenty-two,			109
Eleven in excess of Twenty-two,			72

Twenty-two—First Innings.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Bowlers.	Balls.	Runs.	Md'ns.	Wk'ts.	Wides.
Freeman,	169	14	33	9	0
Willsher,	176	18	31	8	0
Griffiths,	12	8	0	2	0
Second Innings.					
Freeman,	156	17	31	9	1
Willsher,	128	23	21	6	0
Griffith,	28	14	1	2	0
Tarrant,	54	5	9	3	0
Twenty-two—First Innings.					
Newhall,	182	57	19	8	1
Norley,	48	21	5	0	1
Meade,	132	18	22	2	9
Second Innings.					
Newhall,	120	30	15	6	1
Meade,	94	22	13	4	8
Wright,	24	2	4	0	1

RECEPTION OF THE HOWARD FIRE COMPANY.—The Howard Fire Company, of Charlestown, Mass., will arrive in this city on Friday evening next. They will be the guests of the Hope Engine Company. The following is the order of procession as agreed upon by the Convention a ew nights since:—

Chief Marshal—Alfred Bamber, Hope Fire Company.

Chief Marshal's Special Aids.

Aids.

Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.

FIRST DIVISION.

Form on Vine street, right resting on Second, extending east.

Marshal—Smith Furlong, Harmony Fire Company.

Aids.

Delaware Engine Company.
Good Intent Hose Company.
Mantua Hook and Ladder Company.
Harmony Engine Company.
Resolution Hose Company.

SECOND DIVISON.

Form on Front street, right resting on Vine street, extending north.

Marshal—John Donald, Washington Hose Company.

Aids.

Reliance Engine Company.
Neptune Hose Company.
Union Engine Company.
Hope Hose Company.
Hope Fire Company.
Committee of Reception of Hope Fire Company.
Chief Engineer Rogers, of Charlestown.
Howard Fire Company.

THIRD DIVISION.

Form on Front street, right resting on Vine, extending south.

Marshal—Lewis Selfridge, Western Engine Co.

Aids.

Western Engine Company.
Washington Hose Company.
Northern Liberty Hose Company.
William Penn Hose Company.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Fred. S. Manner, Resolution Hose Co.

Aids.

Robert Morris Hose.
Independence Hose.
Pennsylvania Hose.
Tivoli Hose.
Union Hose.

The following route has been selected:—Up Vine to Third, up Third to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Tenth, down Tenth to Callowhill, up Callowhill to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Arch, down Arch to Tenth, down Tenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Christian, up Christian to Sixth, up Sixth to the Hope Engine house, and there dismiss.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—Men's, Youth's, Boys', and Children's—choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

OUR CHILDREN at this season of the year are often troubled with Worms, the result of eating unripe fruit and a weak digestion, which seriously affect their health. Holloway's Vermifuge Confections, an agreeable remedy, will expel the worms and restore the digestive functions to perfect health. Sold at 25 cents per box.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE CONDITION OF THOUSANDS.—No appetite; no refreshing sleep; no cheerful thoughts; no disposition to labor; no inclination for society; no interest in anything; no desire to live, even; and yet no specific ailment which can be classed as a positive disease. Thousands, ay, tens of thousands, are in this condition—the martyrs of disabilities to which pathology assigns no technical name.

What is the source of their discomfort, mental and bodily? TORPOR OF THE STOMACH, and, consequent upon that, *languor of the circulation, weakness of the nerves* and a *clouded brain.* What does common sense suggest as a remedy for this deficiency in vital power? Clearly, a RE-VITALIZING MEDICINE—something that will stimulate, tone, and sustain the broken-down energies of nature. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS meet the case exactly. In this beneficent TONIC are combined all the ingredients necessary to change the condition of the system, and bring the dormant organs into healthful action. In the fall of the year, when the night-dews are chill and heavy, and the morning fogs are charged with miasma, the body, debilitated by the heats of summer, is peculiarly susceptible to unwholesome influences. At this season, of all others, therefore, *invigoration* is required, both as a safeguard against fever and ague and other malarious disorders, and as a preparation for the searching cold of winter. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, nervous disorders, and distressing affections of the bowels are always more or less prevalent in October and November, and the surest and safest means of averting them is a course of this purest, mildest, and most efficacious of all tonics and alteratives.

SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS, made of pure native Wines, combined with Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Calamus, Snake Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Ginger, and other herbs and roots, assist digestion, give an appetite, and impart vigor and tone to the system. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

FOR SALE, a private collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Paintings on Glass, Bronzes, Alabasters, etc. To be seen for a few days at No. 4001 Pine street, West Philadelphia, from 9 to 11 A. M.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25·00
AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.

A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S
Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S Third street.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ
THIS and THIS

From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.

"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not: it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."

From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.

"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing.

"This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.......6·08 MOON RISES.......2·03
SUN SETS.......5·25 HIGH WATER.......12·10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 1
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 6
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 13
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 17
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 17
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 15
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, San Francisco, Merchant & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Wild Gazelle, Lewis, Genoa, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. barque George Bell, Cann, Rotterdam, do.
Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, Cardenas, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr White Squall, Woolford, Washington, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr J. W. Everman Osten, Lynn, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, Washington, do.
Schr Elizabeth, Horner, Providence, do.
Schr E. W. Pratt Dix, Lynn, do.
Schr Nanticoke, Williams, Georgetown, do.
Schr R. Smith, Smith, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Portsmouth, do.
Schr J. Nelson, Cavalier, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Chase, Salem, Mass., J. M. Freck.
Schr Thos. T. Ware, Abdill, Richmond, Captain.
Schr S. N. Smith, Turner, Boston.
St'r Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Jones, Washington, do.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Claymont, Platt, Norfolk, W Bumm & Son.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, 49 days from Genoa, with marble, etc., to John Baird.
Br. brig Clio, Marsh, 14 days from Londonderry, N. S., with iron to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Moses Patten, Harding, 34 days from Malaga, with raisins, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr Lilly, Francis, 10 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr H. B. McCauley Cain from Boston.
Schr Isaac Baker, Purvere, from Boston.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 9—6 P. M.—The following are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Barque Victoria, for Liverpool; brig P. Larrabee, for Boston; schrs R. W. Allen, do.; Frank Herbert, do.; Z. L. Adams, do; Alice B do.; Boston, do.; F. Keating, do.; H. N. Squire, for Portland; Sea Nymph, for Providence; Thomas Borden, for Fall River; Chas. Cooper, for Chatham; N. H. Skinner, for Taunton; and Naiad Queen, all from Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, cleared at New Orleans 6th inst. for Philadelphia via Havana, with 1007 bales cotton, 20 bales moss, 80 empty carboys, and 153 pkgs. mdse. for Philadelphia.

Barque Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Barque David Nichols, Wyman, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Providence 9th inst.

Brig Clytie, Dow, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Brigs Essex, Baker, hence for Salem; Manson, do. for Boston; Burmah, bound E; Meteor, Adams, and Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Brig Almira, Freeman, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 7th inst.

Brig R. G. W. Dodge, Thompson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 8th inst.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Frisbee, hence, at Providence 9th inst.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, hence, at Newport 7th instant.

Brig A. M. Roberts, Doak, from Rockland for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 9th inst.

Brigs Cosmos, Cross, and Marshall Dutch, Gardner, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schr Wm. John, Street, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 9th inst.

Schr A. L. Piercy, Smith, hence, at Richmond 9th instant.

Schrs Cohasset, Gibbs; Lottie Beard, Perry; J. H. Perry, Kelley; J. Truman, Gibbs; and S. J. Gilmore, Bunker, sailed from New Bedford 9th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, hence, at Beverly 8th inst.

Schrs J. Satterthwaite, Satterthwaite; White Sea, Jones; W. F. Cushing, Cranmer; E. H. Branscom, Branscom; and E. W. Steelman, hence, at Salem 8th inst., the latter via Boston.

Schr Charm, Starr, hence, at Alexandria 8th inst.

Schrs John Johnson, McBride; Lydia A. May, May; Right Bower, Rogers; R. H. Shannon, Dilks; Mary B. Somers, Somers; G. W. May, May; A. A. Andrews, Kelley; J. Veldren, Cavalier; Elizabeth English, Crowell, Dirigo, Baker; I. H. Wainwright, Brower; James H. Morse, Nickerson; H. Croskey, Pattee; Hattie Baker, Crowell; Charles E. Paige, Dougherty; Frank B. Colton, Robinson; M. H. Stockham, Cordery; T. T. Tasker, Allen; Rebecca Florence, Rich; Governor Burton, Ludlam; R. W. Godfrey, Garwood; and Mary E. Rockhill, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

Steamer Millville, Renear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 10th inst.

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1527 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS REsumed his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE.

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Large reductions having been made from New York on

WEST BOUND TRADE,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

To meet the same, have made corresponding reductions to protect the trade of Philadelphia, and will at all times continue this policy.

For new rates, and other information, apply to the Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

S. B. KINGSTON,
10 2 10t General Freight Agent Penna. R. R. Co.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 12,
SIX NIGHTS OF FUN.
The celebrated eccentric Comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
will commence an engagement, unavoidably limited to
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
in his original representation of the character of
"SAM,"
in T. B. De Walden's celebrated Comedy of that name.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, HOUSES PACKED,
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
THE GREAT LOTTA'S SECOND WEEK.
MONDAY and till further notice,
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS,
Little Nell, The Marchioness, } ....LOTTA
FRIDAY next, LOTTA'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, LOTTA MATINEE, at 2.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
LAST WEEK AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.
The owners of the building having refused an extension of lease, the season will close on Saturday, Oct. 17. JOE EMMETT IN NEW ACTS.
The Cyneopolis or Imagination, The Haunted Wigmaker, Italian Airs, Judicial Curiosities, Brown's Horse, Dutch Song and Dance. FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. 10 12 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S
GRAND ORCHESTRA MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM Oct. 11.
Subscription Tickets, admitting to thirty Concerts, $5.
Package of four Tickets........................$1.
Single Admission........................50 cents.
Can be had at Boner's store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, where engagements may be made for Concerts, Commencements, Private Parties, etc. 10 1

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal citie throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days,* and when taken out, from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent International contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2wfm3mrp New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20 wfm

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868.

The Sheriff vs. The Mayor.

Our city has been very deeply agitated during the past few days over the discussion of the legal question whether the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia or the Sheriff of the county is entitled to take precedence as conservator of the public peace. In the settlement of all such questions of law as the one now before us, it is of the greatest importance that that law officer to whom the duty of deciding in behalf of the city all such differences of opinion is entrusted should be consulted in the matter; and his decision, whether right or wrong, should be accepted by the officers of the city of which he is the legal adviser. The law officer of this Commonwealth to whom the duty of thus instructing all other officials is given by statute is the Attorney-General. It was, therefore, eminently proper on the part of the Mayor of the city to at once consult Mr. Brewster in regard to what were the relative functions of himself and Sheriff Lyle. Mr. Brewster has carefully examined the subject, and, acting in his official capacity, has announced a decided and unequivocal opinion. He states that the Sheriff is subordinate to the Mayor; that the Sheriff has no right to anticipate a disturbance merely because of the approach of an election; and that he has no right to appoint deputies to be present at the polls, either to protect or overawe the electors. By the Consolidation acts of the city it is made the duty and the province of the Mayor to thus prevent any disturbance, and the Sheriff is only authorized to act in the premises when called upon by the Mayor. The high standing of the Attorney-General both as a lawyer and an official alike give weight to his opinion, and by it all officers of the Commonwealth are bound.

The opinion of any private counsellor, however high his standing may be as a member of the Bar, cannot be pleaded by the officer as a justification for his disregard of the official opinion of that official whose duty it is to advise him.

Such being the law of the case, the citizens of Philadelphia may well view with concern and indignation the action of Sheriff Lyle, as announced in his proclamation this morning, and his instructions t› his deputies. These deputies are evidently to be sent to every place of voting within the city of Philadelphia to assume the functions of keepers of the public peace. If they were entitled to such powers, it is the duty of all good citizens to obey the call of the Sheriff and respect his officers. If, however, the Sheriff or any other official acts beyond his province, he ceases to have any legal claims to the aid or even the attention of good citizens, and should be treated both as an intruder and an impudent interloper in affairs which are not his concern. These deputies, therefore—who, from all we can hear, are composed of the very lowest class of the community—are not entitled to the respect or the obedience of any of the legal voters. They are nothing more than armed ruffians, who attend the polls ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the electors, but really to overawe the legal guardians of the public peace in the shape of the policemen appointed by the Mayor. If any of these parties attempt to make an arrest they are guilty of assault and battery, and can and will be both prosecuted and punished. If they make an arrest by superior force they are guilt of false imprisonment, and for that offense the laws of the Commonwealth provide a punishment which will be most rigorously meted out to them. These opinions are but our own indivdual sentiments, unbacked by the authority of officers, but are in conformity with the exposition of the law as made by that officer whose duty it is to expound it. When we consider this to be the true aspect of the case, the infamous audacity of Lyle appears in its proper light. His instructions to his deputies, while seemingly fair and honest, are really inciting to riot and calculated to lead to breaches of the peace.

Thus, for instance, we find him stating that no one can be arrested by any officer on the day of election unless a warrant is shown charging the citizen with treason or felony, or unless he openly commits a breach of the public peace; and if any officer should attempt to make such an arrest, it is the duty of these so-called deputies to make no distinction whatsoever between persons on account of their political opinions or official or personal positions.

Stripped of the legal veil with which this sentence is drawn, we see that it means merely this, that if a Baltimore rough presents himself at the place of election, and claims the right to vote—be he notoriously unentitled to such a privilege, and be his attempt at fraud as clear as it may be—even after the judges of election have refused his vote and pronounced his act illegal and in violation of law, a policeman dare not arrest this scoundrel without subjecting himself to arrest on his part by those so-called deputies. Had Mr. Lyle conceived of the best plan to incite and provoke a general riot throughout the city of Philadelphia, we doubt if he could have selected one more calculated to lead to that result.

Now, the law of the case, as expounded both by the Attorney-General and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, is this:—That the provision of the Constitution which exempts an elector from arrest in going to or returning from the polls, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, applies only to such persons as are legally qualified electors. That as soon as a judge of election decides a man who has attempted to vote as not being an elector, and pronounces his act fraudulent, that man loses all the additional safeguards guaranteed to electors, and subjects himself to arrest upon the spot. While, therefore, it is not the province of any officer to arrest a man in line waiting his turn to vote, yet the moment he has attempted to vote and failed he is liable to arrest as guilty of misdemeanor.

Again, the idea has gained prevalence, through the statements of certain interested parties, that if the judge of elections took away from the fraudulent voter his certificate of naturalization, and retained the same in his possession, he would be guilty of a felony, and as such be liable to arrest.

The judges of the Court of Common Pleas unanimously—the Democratic judge himself concurring—stated as their opinion that for no acts committed during the hours of election could a judge or inspector of elections be taken from the polls, that they had the right to take up any paper which they deemed to be fraudulent, and that for so doing they were not guilty of felony.

It is, therefore, the privilege—yes, we will say the duty—of every election judge to whom any of the fraudulent or seemingly fraudulent papers of naturalization shall be presented, to not only retain these papers in his possession, but to cause the arrest of the party presenting them.

In case of a collision of forces taking place within our city—a contingency which we do not anticipate will occur—the responsibility will rest on that officer who has exceeded his authority, and for any excess of authority—be it either through ignorance or wilful determination to provoke a riot—he will be held to the strictest accountability, official, civil, and criminal.

Mr. Sheriff Lyle, in appointing these deputies in defiance of the legal opinion of the Attorney-General, has ventured on a step which will without doubt subject both him and his sureties to prosecution for any wrongful step taken by any of these newly appointed officers, and we feel warranted in saying that not only will the $80,000 locked up as security for his good behavior be made responsible for his acts, but he will himself be rigorously dealt with by the Commonwealth for any illegal action, and if any grounds exist for his removal, he willl be removed from his office of Sheriff, and be held personally responsible for any bloodshed or destruction of property.

Our citizens need not, however, anticipate any interference with their rights. The Sheriff knows that he is liable, and will carefully instruct his deputies not to place him and his sureties in the awkward position of defendants in a suit; while the Mayor of the city has taken every necessary and proper precaution to see that the rights of none, be their politics what they may, are infringed upon by roughs —whether they be imported from Baltimore or sworn in as deputies under the mask of preserving the public peace.

Captain Richard Donegan.

Under a lithographed frank, the Honorable Samuel J. Randall circulates a copy of an address from certain parties in favor of the opponent of Captain Donegan, as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. The signers of the call are mercantile men. Shall their opinion amount to a feather's weight in forming a judgment as to the fitness of a candidate for a legal office? Captain Donegan's long standing at the bar attests his fitness, and his services to the country merit such a reward to a gallant soldier and good lawyer.

One of the points made by Mr. Sharswood in his stump speech in behalf of the Hampton-Democracy, was to the effect that "it has been held in the Supreme Court of the United States that the judgment of a Court admitting an alien to become a citizen is conclusive that all the provisions of the law have been complied with." This is undoubtedly good law; but what does it amount to when, as three of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declare, *"the whole practical part of naturalization is entrusted to two tipstaves?"* Is the Supreme Court made up of a Prothonotary, two tipstaves, and a seal? Is Judge Sharswood merely a figure-head, to round out the proportions of our highest judicial tribunal? If such be not the case, the seven thousand pretended certificates of naturalization bearing the signature of James Ross Snowden do not stand as records of the Supreme Court, and are of no more worth than so much waste paper. To render such documents of any avail, it is necessary, as Judge Read declares, that "the examination of the applicant or voucher should be conducted by the judge himself." Under these circumstances, will any deluded foreigner run the risk of arrest and punishment by attempting to vote upon papers which have received the official sanction of tipstaves only?

The Twelve Apostles of Democracy—Timothy Donohue, Edward McNulty, Hiram Jacobs, George Palmer, Bernard Mullin, Theodore Snyder, James A. Watson, Hugh Brown, Thomas Evans, William Gross, John H. Little, and John Hartmann, who together vouched for 366 applicants out of 1473—one-fourth of the whole number—who were naturalized between the 14th and 24th of September. James A. Watson subsequently betrayed the cause of Democracy by confessing himself to be a wholesale perjurer, and Mr. George Sharswood, Judge of the Supreme Court, stepped into the apostolic vacancy, and vouched for the whole 7000 that have been naturalized in his court since the first of September. The votes of 7000 honest citizens will be required to counteract this stupendous fraud, unless the officers of the election do their whole duty to-morrow, and reject them, one by one, to the seven thousandth.

"It May Be."

Since the first of September about 7000 persons of foreign birth have been clothed with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of American citizenship by two tipstaves of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in defiance of the letter and spirit of the law. In reference to them Mr. Sharswood says:—"It may be that among so many cases there are instances of fraud, perjury, and false personation!" When we glance at the facts which have been developed during the past ten days, this timid and hesitating "may be" assumes the proportions of a downright and positive certainty.

I. In examining the petitions on file in the Prothonotary's office, we have encountered numerous cases in which the blank for the voucher's attestation remained just as it came from the printer's hand.

II. In this same examination we have encountered cases in which two persons have acted as vouchers for each other, one of them, in swearing that he was a citizen, being guilty of perjury by the plain and undisguised confession of his signature and oath.

III. In this same examination, we have encountered the name of James A. Watson, of Germantown, as voucher for at least seventy-two persons, with not one of whom, according to his subsequent confession under oath, was he acquainted. Timothy Donohue and Edward McNulty have each appeared in the capacity of voucher more than forty times, and Hiram Jacobs, Bernard Mullin, George Palmer, John Ward, and Hugh Brown more than thirty-five times each.

IV. In this same examination we have discovered that nearly every applicant out o 3500 swears that he came to this country before attaining the age of eighteen years, and in nine cases out of ten he has perjured himself in so doing.

V. On the 28th of September, not less than 720 times did Colonel James Ross Snowden affix his signature to certificates of naturalization, accomplishing the work at the rate of 25 seconds to each application, without presuming to examine the papers, and without dreaming refering them to the Democratic judge who sat behind him writing letters and reading newspapers.

VI. On one occasion we saw a person in no way connected with the Court pass beyond the railing and place on the desk of Colonel Snowden a naturalization certificate, which was duly signed by the latter, and "no questions asked."

VII. Under oath before Alderman Beitler, Colonel Snowden has admitted that he may have attached his name to certificates "without their having been sworn to."

VIII. One of the vouchers has been proven to have said that he "could swear fifty times for a glass of lager."

IX. Numerous persons have testified under oath that the men who vouched for them had never seen them before the day on which they went into court and swore they had known them for years.

Certainly, with these facts in view Mr. Sharswood could run no risk of "extra-judicial impropriety" by bringing discredit upon the records of the court of which he is a member, and confessing that "it may be there are instances of fraud, perjury, and false personation."

What is the remedy? Let every man whose sympathies are in favor of the purity of the ballot-box and the cause of liberty and justice, hasten to-morrow to exercise the full rights of his citizenship. Every honest vote that is cast for Hartranft, Tyndale, and Gibbons will counteract one fraudulent ballot, if the judges of election are so derelict in the discharge of their sworn duties as to permit these fraudulent and illegal votes to be polled.

The Judicial Champion of Democracy.

"The personal integrity of the respondent is therefore fully vindicated." Stripped of all its verbiage and special pleading, the decision rendered by Mr. Sharswood in the case of the fraudulent naturalization certificates may be summed up in the single sentence which we have quoted. And with that, Mr. Sharswood thinks that he has done his whole duty, for, *as soon as he had finished reading his decision he ordered the Court to adjourn sine die, thereby preventing the Attorney-General and his associates from suggesting any supplemental action.* The "personal integrity" of Colonel Snowden was never assailed by the prosecution. They went into court for the purpose of calling the attention of the Judge to a gross fraud upon the rights of the people, perpetrated in the name of the tribunal over which he presided. It was at his suggestion, and not of their own motion, that a rule against the Prothonotary was granted. And when the proceedings thus inaugurated by Mr. Sharswood resulted, as every one in advance felt confident they would be made to result, in the entire exculpation of the Prothonotary, the original object of the investigation—the detection and punishment of the guilty parties—was defeated by the summary adjournment of the Court. A more shameless partisan trick than this was never resorted to in the history of our State Judiciary. If Mr. Sharswood had announced at the outset his settled determination to defeat the ends of justice by preventing this inquiry, he could not have displayed a more studied purpose to bolster up the scandalous frauds which have been perpetrated before his very face, and through his connivance, during the past month.

But this was not sufficient. Mr. Sharswood, having vindicated the honor and integrity of the Prothonotary, next directed his attention to John Devine, and attempted the same kind office in his behalf. By a violent stretch of the judicial imagination, he conceived the idea that this man Devine had fallen among his enemies, and had by them unwittingly and unwillingly been put in possession of the forged certificates! He devotes not less than three-quarters of a closely-printed column to the vindication of this man, and then adjourns his court, for the purpose of preventing any further investigation into the frauds committed in his presence. Here again, his settled purpose to contribute to the success of the Democratic ticket is evident. John Devine was but one of the instruments employed by the leaders of the party to pervert the will of the people. Yet, if a full and searching investigation into his proceedings had been permitted, the whole monstrous fraud would have been disclosed, and its consummation prevented. For this manifest reason the latter-day Jeffreys came to the rescue of desperate partisans, and so manipulated the proceedings before him as to screen in the most effectual manner all concerned in the wrong-doing.

Incidentally, Mr. Sharswood took occasion to vindicate the tipstave process of naturalization, which he did in the most emphatic manner. That he should belittle himself, both as a Judge and a citizen, to this extent was less a matter of surprise than of regret. In Judge Read's masterly letter, the utter defiance of law by the Court presided over by Mr. Sharswood has been fully exposed, and no mild words of deprecation from the Democratic minority of the bench can avert the ultimate result of the exposure. The irascible Chief Justice, in his response to Judge Read, did not hesitate to question the truthfulness of the latter in asserting that Judges Agnew and Williams coincided in his view of the subject of naturalization. But Judge Agnew has already settled the question of veracity by the publication of a letter to Colonel Snowden, in which he says:—

> "In view of the manner in which you have suffered your subordinates and the tipstaves of the court to rush the papers through in more than a maelstrom current, how is it possible that a single requisite of the law could be complied with? * * * Such a custom, unwarranted as it is in my judgment, to delegate this important function of the court to the clerks and tipstaves, cannot justify this pell-mell speed, this absence of all thought and examination, and this disorderly haste with which you have suffered your subordinates to drive the papers through the court."

The drift of Mr. Sharswood's whole Democratic harangue tends in this one direction. He occupies his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court solely by virtue of the frauds perpetrated by the Democratic party at the election of last year; and now he appears in the character of a thorough-going partisan, determined to bolster up the cause of his party by sustaining fraud and perjury whenever and wherever they are committed. There is but one present remedy, and that is for every honest voter to go to the polls and deposit his vote. If every Republican does his whole duty to-morrow, the city will be saved.

The Story of Harper's Ferry.

The romance of nature and of history has been strangely gathered about this wild and glorious ravine, and the politics of our State and city have been curiously linked to it by the gallant deeds of Geary and of Tyndale. Harper's Ferry, the marvel of the tourist, was clothed by nature with a beauty and grandeur that would have made it ever famous, even if varied interests of many other kinds had not congregated around its majestic bluffs. In the old peaceful days it enjoyed a species of sentimental renown as being a sort of Gretna Green, to which runaway lovers from the neighboring States fled for those bans that were to prove the bane or bliss of the future.

When that strange old pioneer, John Brown, stung to madness by the violence and sinful aggression of the propagandists of slavery, sought a stronghold for his insane venture, he chose this mountain fastness. With a handful of men he seized a single arsenal, and momentarily delayed the progress of a single line of travel. The action was in itself so trifling that a street fight has often been more disastrous to life, but the cause from which it sprung and the aim at which it was intended elevated it into what was considered a national crime, and John Brown died the death of a traitor to the laws of Virginia.

Two years had not rolled around before the aggressions of the power against which he had striven, and the treason of the very men who had sentenced him for that hideous crime, had inaugurated the most extensive treason that he would ever have beheld, and their evil deed ended in rendering the wildest dream of that ill-fated visionary into fact.

By a strange coincidence, one of the earliest events of this struggle was a new seizure of the grand old mountain gateway by another "traitor." But the cause was changed, and mad Southern fanatics strove to hold it as the key to the capital of their endangered fatherland.

These first days of terror passed away, and again the grand old ferry was under a loyal leader—a man who, by the strange freak of fate, had learned his lesson of fealty on the bloody borderland of Kansas. And, to round the story into poetic fullness, beside him, with helping heart and hand, was the brave soldier who saw in the mortal conflict of the battle-field but the realization of a battle that he had himself fought with heart and mind. Although reprobating the zealot's ill-conceived rebellion against the law, he had recognized the courage and truth of the old man's heart by the high hope and dauntless faith stirring in his own breast; and when, in the new war, he led his aroused countrymen against the armed ranks of a traitorous host, the actual battle was but a dim reflex of that harder conflict waged with his own conscience when, under the dictate of an earnest conviction, he had risked his life to bear into safety the body of a convict wrapped in all the opprobrium of the gallows.

By the mysterious orderings of Providence the slave was enfranchised as a consequence of the direct and wilful deed of Henry A. Wise and his traitorous comrades.

The mighty mountain gateway, the scene of so many conflicts, now opens a peaceful entrance to a line of trafic. As if at the word of command the lofty peaks stand back, veiling their opposition to the work of man, and at their feet speeds, with a rapidity that rivals the lightning-bolt playing around their summits, that white-winged messenger of peace and prosperity which will link the remotest regions of our native land in the strong bonds of mutual interest and brotherly harmony.

To Intelligent Democrats.

There are many honest, intelligent, and patriotic men in the Democratic party, whose devoted attachment to the Union no one can doubt, for they proved it by their words and actions during the darkest hours of the Rebellion, when the ultimate success of the national arms seemed most doubtful, but who, nevertheless, from force of habit, education, or prejudice, make it a matter of conscience to vote the straight Democratic ticket at every election and under all circumstances. Now these men will be called upon to-morrow to perform the highest duties of citizens, and we appeal to them to reflect, before they deposit their ballots, whether they will be doing justice to themselves, their children, and their country by allowing their prejudices of education and association to influence them in a matter of so much importance, and which should be decided by the same clear-headed judgment that they bring to bear upon their private business affairs.

The only reason that some men can give for affiliation with the Democratic party is, that their fathers were Democrats before them. Leaving out of the question the important fact that things have changed, and that the issues of to-day are not the same as those of ten, twenty, or thirty years ago, it is an absurdity to suppose that the last generation was any more competent to form opinions, or to decide upon points of political policy, than are the men of our day, into whose hands have been committed the safety, honor, and welfare of the nation. We therefore request the patriotic and thinking men of the Democratic party to ask themselves candidly and dispassionately whether the success of that party in the election to come off to-morrow will really advance the best interests not only of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Democrats as well as Republicans rushed to arms when the Union was in peril, but the Democratic party as a party was on the side of the Rebels and traitors during the entire war, and it was their encouragement which prolonged the contest, desolated homes, and burdened the country with debt and taxation. It was the Democracy and not the Republicans who delayed the reconstruction of the Rebel States; and at the Convention in New York the traitors who began and carried on the war against the Union were not only received with open arms, but they were allowed to dictate the platform and to nominate candidates who would not be worthy of the support of intelligent men on any ticket. In that Convention the Northern Democrats, who really wished to raise the party out of the depths into which it had fallen, and make it worthy of the respect of respectable people, were unceremoniously thrust on one side; their wise counsels were disregarded, and the men who ruled the Convention did not hesitate boldly to announce their intention to revolutionize the Government in case they succeeded in electing their candidates in November.

Do the intelligent and educated Democrats of Philadelphia consider it worth their while to continue any longer in connection with this party of lawlessness, treason, and revolution? It is complained that the Republican party is radical, and that it is ruled by extreme men. Be this as it may, it is at least the party of progress, the party that subdued the Rebellion, and the party that has upheld and will uphold the national honor at all times and under all circumstances. If the Republican party is too radical, let those Democrats who cannot consistently and conscientiously act any longer with their old political associates come into it, and act as a check on the extreme views of extreme men with their conservatism. The election to-morrow will have no little influence on the Presidential contest next month, and the question for every honest voter, whether he calls himself a Democrat or a Republican, is, How ought that contest to be decided so that the happiness and prosperity of the whole country will best be promoted? We can conceive of but one answer to this question, and that is by the election of the Republican candidates.

Consider!

There are times when honest, reflecting men, who have no partisan ends to secure, and who only desire to obtain the best possible administration of public affairs, are undecided as to how they ought to vote. Last year two Democratic judges were elected on the ground that the judiciary should be lifted above party politics, but the Democrats eagerly paraded the result as a victory of their own winning and an evidence that a reaction had set in against the Republicans. At the election which is to come off to-morrow, no man need hesitate for a moment; the Republican ticket presents an unexceptionable list of candidates, all of whom are entitled to the confidence and support of our citizens, independently of any partisan considerations. They are men who have proved their patriotism on many a hard-fought battle-field and by an unswerving devotion to the Union cause when it seemed to be in most imminent peril. The Judicial candidates presented to the people by the Republican party are sound and able lawyers and experienced judges, who are entitled to re-election on the same grounds as were urged in favor of Judges Sharswood and Ludlow last year, if for no other reasons. We call the attention of impartial and thinking voters to these considerations, and we invite a comparison between each and all of the candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets.

The question of the personal qualifications of the respective candidates, however, is, in the present instance, secondary to the great issues at stake and to be decided to-morrow. The influence of th result of the October election on the grea national contest in November cannot be over estimated, and no minor considerations should be allowed to stand in the way of a complete and decisive victory for the Republican cause—the cause of national honor, national welfare and human liberty.

Let the undecided and hesitating voter pause and consider what he is doing before he deposits his ballot for a single candidate on the Democratic ticket. All such votes will be counted as so many in support of Democratic principles, and the private reasons and personal friendship or regard for a particular candidate which may influence the voter will be entirely ignored. A Democratic success, however trivial, will prolong the present unsettled and unhappy state of the country, while a strong, clear, and emphatic voice from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in favor of the party of liberty and progress will carry demoralization into the ranks of the Copperheads and Rebels, who are now making a last desperate effort to regain their forfeited position in the councils of the nation and to prove the war a failure and liberty a name of derision. A Democratic victory to-morrow means tumult, discord, and outrage, while a Republican success will be prophetic of a new era of pease, prosperity, and national greatness. "Let us have peace!"

The Duty of Voters.

The right of suffrage is the highest privilege of a citizen; and it is not only the duty of every citizen to deposit his ballot, but also to vote with a full understanding of what he is about and a full appreciation of the important act he is performing. It will not do for men to say, "My vote will make no difference in the result, and it is not a matter of any consequence which side gets it." Every vote counts, and every citizen should go to the polls impressed with the same sense of responsibility as he would if he knew that the result depended entirely upon him. In this way alone can the voter properly perform the important duty which devolves upon him, and the fraudulent practices of the Democracy, which have recently been brought to light, render it more than ever necessary that every Republican vote should be counted to-morrow. The Republican ticket is a good one in every respect, and the "scratchers" will have no justification in giving a single vote to the Democracy; and the issues between the two parties are so well defined that all may understand them without argument or explanation. Let the Republican voters turn out in force, and we will win the day in spite of forged naturalization papers, colonization, and other frauds which the Democracy hope will secure them a victory they could never achieve by honest means. A timely *exposé* has been made of the means which the Democratic leaders will use to accomplish their ends; and after the warning which has been given, no Republican will have any excuse if he neglects to do all in his power to defeat the enemy. Vote a straight ticket yourself and persuade your doubtful friends to do likewise, and then you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have not given a grain of comfort to the friends of Rebels and traitors, and that, whatever the result of the election may be, you have at any rate done your whole duty in the premises.

The Receiver of Taxes.

By the re-election of Richard Peltz, the present Receiver of Taxas, our citizens will have an opportunity to show their appreciation of his fine business abilities, and to retain in an important office a gentleman whose services are particularly valuable to the public on account of his thorough acquaintance with all the details of his department. It is one of the misfortunes of our political system that when we get a really competent officer in a place of public trust, he hardly becomes fully initiated into the routine of business, so as to conduct the affairs of his office with satisfaction to himself and profit to the public, before another election renders him liable to be displaced by a new man, who will be obliged to commence at the beginning and learn everything anew. Mr. Peltz had eight years experience as a clerk in the Receiver of Taxes' office before he was himself elected chief of the department, and he brought with him every necessary qualification of education and business ability. He voluntarily consented to pay into the city treasury the five per cent. on the delinquent taxes, amounting to $25,000 or more per annum, which former Receivers considered themselves entitled to appropriate to their own uses, and he has instituted a number of other reforms in the management of his office which save money to the city treasury. How well Mr. Peltz has filled the position of Receiver of Taxes those of our citizens who have transacted business with his office are well aware, and his re-election to-morrow will not only be a well-deserved compliment to a faithful and efficient officer, but also a positive benefit to the taxpaying citizens, who are always interested in having the pecuniary affairs of the city managed with ability and economy. In urging the re-election of Mr. Peltz, we know that a better man for the office which he has held for the last two years cannot be found; he is emphatically the right man in the right place, and as such he is entitled to the support of voters of both parties.

Mr. Sharswood, in his Democratic harangue from the bench of the Supreme Court, delivered on Saturday morning, quoted the following paragraph from "Starkie on Evidence:"—"The seals of the courts of justice are of public credit, are part of the constitution of the courts, and *supposed to be known to all.*" And yet that very proper Democratic judge, James Thompson, declared under oath that, although he had been on the bench of the Supreme Court for years, he did not know the seal of his own court! What is the *dictum* of such a partisan worth, when it attempts to uphold a gigantic fraud upon the rights of honest voters?

The Reason Why.

MR. SHARSWOOD, in endeavoring to reward the Democratic party for raising him from the bench of the District to that of the Supreme Court, states that, "in the case of those who apply (for naturalization) on the ground of having arrived in the country under the age of eighteen—as they are required to produce no papers—there is nothing to examine." This, manifestly, was the reason why nearly every one of the 7000 petitions for naturalization filed in his Court during the past month were made out in the form known as "minors' papers." Over 3500 of these documents have been examined by our reporters, and this was found to be the case. The Democratic Naturalization Committee were aware of the sentiments of their tool upon the bench, and kindly relieved him of all anxiety by providing their victims with documents which would exempt them from the ordeal of undergoing an examination by the judge. Besides lessening the chances of detecting perjury, it facilitated the business, and rapidity, next to perjury, was the one thing needful. And now, if the ballots of these 7000 tipstave citizens are to be received to-morrow, the only way in which they can be counteracted is for every honest voter to go to the polls. In 1864 nearly 7000 Republican voters, who remained at home last October, performed their duty. There are at least as many more who habitually neglect to exercise the most precious privilege of their citizenship. The call for help which we now address to them is as imperative as was that which aroused the nation in 1861. Let every honest voter let every lover of his country, let every advocate of justice to an oppressed race, let every admirer of gallant deeds upon the field of battle, let every citizen who desires the restoration of perfect peace and undisturbed prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land, let every man who is unwilling to disgrace his manhood, go to the polls to-morrow! Let him go early in the day, and vote as soon as possible; and then let him hunt up his lukewarm neighbors, and inspire them with a zeal and interest which shall equal his own. In this way the gross frauds countenanced by Democratic judges can be counteracted, and the loyal ticket elected by five thousand majority.

Snowden as a Judge.

MR. SHARSWOOD, in his able Democratic campaign document, asserts that, "upon taking his seat in the Court of Nisi Prius, he found, on inquiry, that the established practice had been to refer the examination of the papers in all cases (of naturalization) to the Prothonotary, with directions, however, that if any doubt or question arose in his mind in any, to report it for the opinion of the Judge." But, says another member of the same Court, "we all three (Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams) regard the practice of naturalization pursued in the Nisi Prius, however old, or by whatever judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and as *therefore illegal*." Granting that the system pursued by Mr. Sharswood is legal, the opinion of the majority of the Court to the contrary notwithstanding, how did Colonel Snowden, the Prothonotary, discharge the high judicial trust delegated to him by the Court? We have been present when the Prothonotary was affixing his signature to certificates of naturalization at the rate of 720 per day—*less than twenty-five seconds being devoted to the "examination" and signing of each set of papers.* We have also been present when a prominent Democratic politician, Samuel Carson by name, in no way connected with the Court, forced his way through the barriers surrounding the space in front of the Judge and Prothonotary, and rushing up to the latter, placed on his desk a naturalization certificate, which was promptly signed, without a glance at its contents! It is upon nearly 7000 papers obtained in this criminal manner that the Democracy of Philadelphia relies for success to-morrow. Will the judges of election lend themselves to the consummation of such an outrage upon the rights of honest citizens? Will deluded foreigners, who have been inveigled by the Democratic Naturalization Committee into becoming parties to these fraudulent and illegal proceedings, run the risk of perpetual disfranchisement by attempting to vote?

Official Notification.

BELOW we publish copies of the official notification of the Attorney-General to the Sheriff. Also, a copy of his instructions to the District Attorney. The tone adopted is dignified and firm, and the Sheriff and his attachés, to whom it is addressed, know Mr. Brewster sufficiently well to be assured that he will do what he says:—

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 1868

To Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia:—

Sir:—With this you will receive a correspondence between the Mayor of the city and myself. As it relates to the subject of your proposed exercise of police power at the coming election, I consider it to be my duty to send it to you, so that you and your sureties and your deputies may take warning should you venture to invade the authority of the Mayor. I will certainly hold you answerable in the courts of law by action and prosecution, and before the Legislature by impeachment. I am, sir, etc.,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1868

To William B. Mann, Esq., the District Attorney for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

Sir:—With this I send you:—

I. A printed copy of correspondence between the Mayor of this city and myself.

II. A copy of a letter written by me, and sent by me to the Sheriff of this county.

III. A printed copy of a proclamation issued by the Sheriff of the county, and a printed copy of instructions to special deputies, issued by said Sheriff.

As Attorney-General, I advise and instruct you to forthwith call the attention of the Judges of the First Judicial District of the Commonwealth to these papers, and to ask them to instruct the Sheriff as to his duty in the premises.

I am truly, etc.,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

Our Nominees for Judges of the District Court.

WHEN a judicial officer has through a long term of experience proven himself honest beyond reproach and able beyond question, it is a duty which the community owes not only to him, but also to itself, that he should be retained in that position which he has proven himself so well qualified to fill; and when a member of the Bar is called to a seat on the Bench, and has displayed eminently the qualities that are requisite as a jurist, it is the duty of our citizens to keep him in that position for which he has attested his fitness. The office of Judge is the most responsible of any within the gift of the people of the United States. It is only through our courts of justice that we see the existence of a governing power.

Were it not for these tribunals, we would not be aware of any authority in this nation. The law is felt only within the court rooms. With these officers rest the safety of property; the preservation of the fair fame of the citizen, yes, even his very life, is within their control. It is, therefore, a matter of the most vital moment and importance, which rises above all partisan considerations, to have a judiciary pure and spotless, well trained to the task which it is their duty to perform, and thoroughly able as lawyers. That the people recognize these facts was proven last year by the election of Judge Sharswood and Judge Ludlow by the votes of members of the Republican party. Both of these officers had proven their ability and experience as judges, and, throwing aside all considerations of party, the people went so far as to retain them by sacrificing all partisan considerations. The same motives that caused the retention of these gentlemen last year are operating to-day to cause the re-election of the Hon. J. I. Clark Hare as President Judge of the District Court and the Hon. M. Russell Thayer as Associate Judge.

Judge Hare has proved his purity to be beyond all question by the most bitter of his personal or political foes. There has never been a breath of suspicion against him as an officer of the highest and most unimpeachable integrity. At the same time, his decisions from that Bench, his valuable editions of standard legal works, and the high value set upon his opinions by both his brethren of the Bench and Bar, have shown his eminent mental capabilities to discharge all the important responsibilities of his high office. Would it not then be an error—would it not almost be a crime—for the people to heedlessly and causelessly remove this tried and faithful public servant, and put in his place a gentleman who, whatever may be his legal attainments, has never proved anything but a bitter partisan—a sour and irascible debater—and a willing sacrificer of the law to the interests of his clients? The important issues which come before the District Court, the vast power it wields over the property, over the commercial rights, and over the mercantile dealings of this community, demand the retention of Judge Hare in the position he fills.

In regard to Judge Thayer—we can speak with an assurance which even the Democratic members of the Bar will not pretend to gainsay—that during the year which he has sat upon the Bench he has displayed a legal acumen second to none, and which has, beyond all question, proved that his proper place is the one he now occupies. He has acted not only with discretion, with firmness, with courtesy, but also with an ability which, as a jurist of his short standing on the Bench, is are and most surprising. He was sacrificed last year to the very principle which now calls for his re-election. It was on account of no demerit which he possesses, but because of the superior claims of Judge Ludlow, based merely on the fact that he was already an occupant of the Bench. We now call upon those lawyers of the opposite party who last year plead so earnestly with us to vote for Judge Ludlow to be true to their own principles, as then avowed, and support the re-election of Judge Thayer. It will be worse then inconsistency, it will be the grossest deceit, for those men, after having argued and pledged themselves in favor of the retention of an able and honest Judge, without regard to his politics, to now oppose the re-election of our nominee for Associate Judge. They cannot reconcile it either with their feelings as men of honor or lawyers of common sense, and its effect will be most disastrous to their standing as members of their profession.

We hope, therefore, that both the Bar and the vast body of conservative citizens, who recognize the importance of having a judiciary above reproach, will break loose from the bonds of party discipline, and act as becomes citizens of principle and carers for the public welfare. Let them vote, if they will, the remaining portion of their partisan ticket; but let them, in the case of the Judges of the District Court, sink partisanship, rise above personal feeling, and remember that the safety of their property and a proper maintenance of their business depend on the decisions made by these two Judges; let them rise to the dignity of American citizens, and support these gentlemen, who have proved by years of experience their integrity as men and their erudition as lawyers.

Infamy!

THE *Universe* claims to be the "oldest Catholic paper in America," and the organ of the Church *par excellence*. Very well. Read the following editorial from its issue of yesterday:—

"The election for this State will take place on the day after to-morrow. *Like good patriots and true members of the community,* WE HOPE THAT EVERY CITIZEN WILL VOTE EARLY IN THE MORNING, LATE AT NIGHT, AND AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE DURING THE DAY. *If the right of suffrage is a great political right, it deserves as frequent exercise as it is possible to give it on the days of test.* It is true that there are malignant laws for the punishment of the patriotic act of voting more than once at one and the same election. But *it is people without any public spirit that are afraid of these bad statutes.* The citizens of true national courage never shrink from the penalty of imprisonment and mulctation attached to them: but skilfully and boldly they both circumvent and defy them—thus doing high honor to their manhood and important service to their country. THE ONLY WAY TO COVER AN OPPOSING PARTY WITH THE SHAME OF DEFEAT IS TO VOTE AS FREQUENTLY AGAINST IT AS POSSIBLE. As in the field of war against treason and invasion, every soldier is bound, by all the laws of pride, justice, humanity, and valor, to give his musket no rest in sending bullets into the camp of the enemy; so in the more important contest of the scramble for the offices of the nation, *each good citizen is under a most sacred duty to be as continuous as ever he can in putting votes in the ballot-box against the peculating faction that would have all the good things of this glorious republic to itself.* Therefore, WE SAY GO TO THE POLLS EARLY, GO TO THEM LATE, AND GO TO THEM AS OFTEN AS YOU CAN DURING THE DAY. *Universal suffrage means nothing if it does not justify this.*"

There is a flavor of the sublime in the unblushing infamy of this article, which almost excites a feeling of admiration. "*The* ONLY *way to cover an opposing party with the shame of defeat is to* VOTE AS FREQUENTLY AGAINST IT AS POSSIBLE!" Here is your true Democratic doctrine in a savory nutshell. There is no quibbling, no hesitation, no equivocation. "*If the right of suffrage is a great political right, it deserves as frequent exercise as it is possible to give it on the days of test!*"

Our readers must rest assured that this damnable advice will be followed by hundreds, perhaps by thousands, of ignorant men who are accustomed to regard the utterances of the *Universe* as the fruits of inspiration. Watch them! Detect them! Arrest them! Punish them! And as for the *Universe*, that must be attended to hereafter, when the miserable wretches whom it succeeds in enticing into an open and defiant violation of the law have been properly cared for.

Hector Tyndale.

The ordinary slanders set afloat against candidates during the progress of a political campaign are seldom worthy of notice or denial; but when the moral character of an esteemed citizen is attacked by unscrupulous partisans, it may become necessary for him to say something in his own defense. The vile abuse which the Copperhead organs of this city have heaped upon General Hector Tyndale, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is so contemptible that it would be beneath his notice were it not that his honest declaration that he is not a member of any church has been made the text for diatribes declaring him to be an atheist and infidel. By allowing these slanders to remain unnoticed would be by many persons considered as a tacit acknowledgment of their truth, and we, therefore, as a complete and satisfactory vindication of General Tyndale on this point, submit to our readers the following extracts from an address delivered by him before the Mercantile Beneficial Association eighteen years ago, on the occasion of opening the new rooms of the society:—

"It is then in this the first room of the Association, that we invoke the blessing of our Father upon our efforts to promote brotherly feelings and kindly affections amongst its members; it is from this room, we will hope with His aid, that a beginning shall be made in the elevation of the mercantile character, and, through that, the elevation of the community in which we live, and of our State; and, if successful now, not here will this change stop, but throughout this brotherhood of States will this ever-widening circle roll, and still extending with the free thoughts that always radiate from truth, however humble, it will progress throughout the world." * * * * *

"I do not, I would not, strive to exalt our pursuit above any other; I cannot if I would; I ask for justice simply. He who, by the labor of his hands has wrought the iron, has shaped the tree, has sown, nurtured, and reaped the fruits of earth, who has given to the crudities of nature, in any way, a form and shape of usefulness, he is a benefactor of his fellows, and his employment is, in itself, a noble one; he is, in a manner, a creator; and as such deserves to be called, as he really is, the child of our Creator and our common Father. Labor in any form, in any condition, still preserves its heavenly origin, for the Father of us all is the centre of all labor." * * * * * *

"Honesty, which is Justice; Hope, which is Faith; Fidelity to our trusts, which is Courage; Love for our fellow-man—and this we cannot have without the deepest love for Him who dwelleth chiefly in the hearts of men—which is Christianity, all demand of us to labor for the right. * * * * * The raw material of truth, like all materials, is given us by God, and *we* are to weave them into the web of life, if we would have that web bear the inspection of the Overseer to whom we must render up our work when life's factory is closed. It is your real practical man who *believes* what he receives as truth, and, believing, strives to bring them into practical uses."

We commend the above extracts to the attentive perusal of all voters who have been shocked by the slanderous charges brought against General Tyndale, and we leave it to the honorable instincts of men of all parties to judge how far the authors of these charges are competent to decide upon questions of Christian morals, not to speak of gentlemanly good manners.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—We commend the following endorsement of Charles Gibbons, Esq., the Republican candidate for the office of District Attorney, by some of the most prominent business men of Philadelphia, to the attention of our readers. With regard to Mr. Gibbons' qualifications and fitness for the office there can be but one opinion, and by electing him to the District Attorneyship the public will secure the services of a sound and able lawyer, who will be in every way entitled to their confidence. Mr. Gibbons should, and doubtless will, receive every Republican vote:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1868.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned beg leave to recommend the election of Charles Gibbons, Esq., to the office of District Attorney. This office is one of the very highest importance, not only to the security of property, but also to the safety of the person of the citizen. The acknowledged ability of Mr. Gibbons as a lawyer, and his integrity and firmness of purpose, eminently fit him for the position. The office is seeking him, not he the office. He has no private ends to serve or personal enemies to punish. He will neither be seduced nor terrified in the discharge of duty. Such a man needs the support of the citizens of Philadelphia, and we take this mode of inviting your active influence in favor of his election.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. Clark,
Jay Cooke & Co.,
N. B. Browne,
B. B. Comegys,
Thomas Smith,
R. Ashhurst & Sons,
A. E. Borie,
M. Baird & Co.,
C. & H. Borie,
Charles Dutilh,
G. N. Tatham,
Abbott & Noble,
R. B. Aertsen,
W. H. Merrick,
Iungerich & Smith
W. P. Tatham,
William Sellers & Co.,
A. Whitney,
William Howell,
Cabeen & Co.
Christian & Co.,
E. C. Knight & Co.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

"Let us Have Peace."

Mr. Editor:—Many of our citizens think we shall have trouble and disorder at some of our polls to-morrow. This will not be if citizens DO THEIR DUTY. If fifty or sixty of the business men of each precinct will *go to their polls in the morning, and stay there through the day, their presence alone will have a tendency to keep peace* and preserve order. Persons inclined to violate the law or disturb the peace will not do it in the presence of so many law-abiding and peaceable citizens. It is THE DUTY, then, of every good citizen, to-morrow, to manifest by his presence at the polls the deep interest he feels in this matter.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 22 3p

POLITICAL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1868.

SIR—I am informed and believe that Sheriff Lyle has organized a force of deputies to attend at the ensuing election, and exercise police powers at the various election precincts in Philadelphia. As I am most anxious, in the discharge of my official duties, to avoid any conflict of authority, and especially such as might endanger the public peace, I respectfully request you to advise me as to the relative functions of the Mayor and the Sheriff in the premises.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

To Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster,
Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1868.

SIR—Your letter of to-day is before me. By it you request me "to advise you as to the relative functions of the Mayor and the Sheriff" in the exercise of police powers at the various election precincts in Philadelphia. You also inform me by the same note that you "believe Sheriff Lyle has organized a force of deputies to attend at the ensuing elections, and exercise police powers at the various election precincts in Philadelphia." The subject has been examined by me, and I am of the opinion that to you, as Mayor of the city, is confided by law the exclusive police powers within its corporate limits. By the Consolidation acts, and supplements thereto, the Legislature has given to the City Councils unlimited power over all matters connected with police within its local jurisdiction. This was intended to supersede all other authority over that subject—to prevent a conflict between different officials, and to concentrate in one hand, subject to one general supervising authority, the force necessary to be created.

I am of the opinion that Sheriff Lyle has no authority to organize a force of deputies to attend at the ensuing election, and exercise police powers at the various election precincts. Whatever power he may possess, and that remains to him after the acts of the Legislature upon the subject, it is a common law power, and that is by the acts of Consolidation made subordinate to your superior and exclusive authority. The Sheriff has no right at law to anticipate a public disturbance merely because an election is about to be held, and under such a pretext, days in advance of the event, to summon a *posse* or appoint special deputies, to interfere, in an independent way, with a subject which is confided to you exclusively. The Councils of the city have given you the command of a fixed force; in addition to which, by resolution dated October 3d, 1868, they have "instructed and empowered you to appoint such a number of extra policemen, to act on the day of the election, for the purpose of preserving the peace and keeping the election polls clear of disturbance, as you may, in your judgment, deem necessary." This power and instruction you must exercise and obey, and any interference with you or your policemen, so appointed, in the discharge of their duties, by any Sheriff or deputy, would be a violation of law that would subject them to punishment. In the presence of the police of the city of Philadelphia, both the duty and power of the Sheriff or his deputies, for such purposes, are suspended.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To the Honorable Morton McMichael,
oc12 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

From "Sunday Dispatch," June 21 1868.

It is due to Mr. Melloy to say that the present law requiring that the five per cent. of the delinquent taxes, formerly pocketed by the Receiver, shall be paid into the City Treasury, might not have been passed for years yet, if ever but for him. When Mr. Melloy was a candidate in 1862, he authorized his friends to pledge him to hand over this percentage to the city and in 1864 he published the following card, it being the first of the kind ever published by any candidate for Receiver:—

"In answer to inquiries made as to the manner in which in the event of my election to the office of Receiver of Taxes, I mean to discharge its duties, I will state that I shall not appropriate to myself, but will account to the public for all of the five per cent. commissions now authorized by law to be collected on the unpaid taxes at the end of each year, and that I will put a stop to all abuses touching expenses for advertising Sheriff's costs and other illegal exactions."

The amount of this five per cent. of the unpaid taxes annually is about $25 000 and sometimes much more which snug sum now goes into the City Treasury instead of into the Receiver's private pocket; and it is to Mr. Melloy's repeated offers, if elected, to give this amount to the public, that we are mainly indebted for so early a passage of the law compelling Receivers to do this. Mr. Melloy's card first drew public attention to this stupendous perquisite of the office, started agitation on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such, and finally caused the passage of the present law on the subject. Since Mr. Melloy's nomination appears to be conceded, it is but just and proper that he should have the full benefit of this fact, as well as of the fact that he is an industrious honest, and correct business man and a good citizen. That he would make a first-rate Receiver no one denies.

From "Sunday Transcript," June 28, 1868.

John M. Melloy, the candidate for Receiver of Taxes, is an honest tradesman and a public-spirited citizen. He was among the first to condemn the Five Per Cent. Fraud of the Tax Receiver's office, and though a candidate for the position, was prominent in urging the repeal of that measure of iniquity. The city owes him a debt of gratitude in this regard that it should not be slow to repay.

From "Evening Telegraph," June 24, 1868.

The nomine for Receiver of Taxes is John M. Melloy, a tin merchant on Market street, who is doubtless an honest man. It is to him the credit is due of giving up the five per cent commission for which all the politicians for years have sighed

From "Sunday Times" June 28, 1868.

For Receiver of Taxes John M. Melloy, Esq., has a third time received the Democratic nomination. Mr. Melloy has been for many years in business in Market street, as a large manufacturer of tinware. His reputation as a business man is A. No. 1. Although twice defeated for the same office, yet, like Mr. Fox, he on both occasions ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Melloy was the first candidate for Receiver to propose to forego the handsome perquisites of the five per cent. on outstanding taxes, amounting to some $25 000, it is said. Attention was thus called to the subject, and legislative enactment has been had which now puts that percentage into the City Treasury. The credit of the correction of the abuse is due to Mr. Melloy. 10 10 2t4p

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
CITY TICKET.
MAYOR.
GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE
RECEIVER OF TAXES.
RICHARD PELTZ.
CITY CONTROLLER.
SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.
CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER McCUEN
PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
CHARLES GIBBONS.
CITY SOLICITOR.
THOMAS J. WORRELL.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
J. I. CLARK HARE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
M. RUSSELL THAYER.
CONGRESS.
First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.
STATE SENATORS.
Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.
REPRESENTATIVES.
First District—DAVID FOY.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 9t
Fifteenth District—JAMES HOLGATE.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. JOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE REGULAR Assessors, also the Extra Assessments of the ward at J. A. Maharg's Pavilion Hotel, N. E. corner of NINTH and COATES Streets. 10 8 4t*

POLITICAL.

☞ TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY of Philadelphia.—It will be your duty on the 13th of October to elect an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. M. Russell Thayer, who for some time has filled the office, is a candidate for election. During the period he has passed upon the Bench he has shown himself to be eminently adapted for its duties. To learning and ability he now adds those habits and experiences of the position which the actual administration of justice alone can give. He has been thoroughly tried, and has won the confidence and respect of his brethren and of the Bar. The highest interests of the community demand for the Bench the permanency and stability of capable and upright men.

The undersigned members of the Bar appeal with confidence to you to support the views herein expressed. With the best means of estimating Judge Thayer's capacity and character, they assure you that his removal from the Bench would be a most serious loss to the public.

David Paul Brown,
Eli K. Price,
Wm. M. Kennedy,
Daniel Dougherty,
N. B. Browne,
Wm. M. Tilghman,
J. B. Townsend,
A. Thompson,
James W. Paul,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
H. Thompson,
Edward M. Paxson,
Jas. Pollock,
D. W. O'Brien,
H. R. Warriner,
James I. Barclay,
Edw. Shippen,
Edw. Armstrong,
Edwin T. Chase,
George M. Connaroe,
Jacob Thomas,
Horace Binney, Jr.,
Morton P. Henry,
Edgar I. Pettit,
A. S. Letchworth,
Ed. E. Law,
Joseph P. Brinton,
Clement B. Penrose,
James H. Castle,
William L. Dennis,
Andrew Tone, Jr.,
Charles W. Beresford,
Egbert K. Nichols,
Thomas A. Budd,
James Lynd,
Robert Eden Brown,
Charles Gilpin,
James Duval Rodney,
John K. Valentine,
B. Kimball,
James T. Mitchell,
B. Franklin Fisher,
Wm. F. Judson,
Wm. Vogdes,
M. Henzinger Messchert,
V. Guillou,
James Starr,
Edw. L. Perkins,
Henry E. Keen,
I. Warren Coulston,
John G. Johnson,
James W. M. Newlin.
John A. Burton,
J. S. Sharp,
J. Morgan Jennison,
A. Atwood Grace,
G. Harry Davis,
John K. Valentine,
H. R. Brown,
Charles E. Lex,
J. G. Brinckle,
W. W. Wiltbank,
John Dolman,
J. T. Thomas,
J. A. Bonham,
Joseph K. Grundy,
E. Lucien Richie,
Thomas Mitchell,
Charles S. Pancoast,
J. Edward Carpenter,
Samuel W. Pennypacker,
S. N. Rich,
John Blackburn,
Charles T. Bonsall,
Montelius Abbot,
J. Wilson McArthur,
T. W. Reeves,
W. M. Meredith,
Samuel H. Perkins,
Wm. Henry Rawle,
E. Spencer Miller,
R. C. McMurtrie,
John Clayton,
Samuel C. Perkins,
Aubrey H. Smith,
Henry Wharton,
Henry C. Townsend,
J. Alexander Simpson,
Edward S. Campbell,
Isaac C. Price,
Thomas J. Clayton,
John B. Colahan,
Benj. H. Brewster,
Clement B. Penrose,
Enoch Taylor,
Wm. C. Hannis,
John Shoemaker,
John O'Brien,
H. E. Wallace,
John E. Latta,
W. W. Juvenal,
Chapman Biddle,
R. S. Paschall,
E. Hunn Hanson,
Christian Kneass,
Amos Briggs,
Frederick M. Adams,
R. Rundle Smith,
Henry R. Edmunds,
Charles N. Mann,
J. D. Meredith,
James W. Latta,
Joshua Spering,
Wm. Rotch Wister,
Charles H. T. Collis,
Maurice Black,
H. C. Alleman,
George Emlen,
Horatio Gates Jones,
Thos. A. Gummey,
R. D. Ashurst,
G. Irvine Whitehead,
J. E. Rosengarten,
Henry Saunders,
George Junkin,
W. W. Montgomery,
J. M. Power Wallace,
George D. Budd,
B. Franklin Wayne,
Washington Gilpin,
E. Smith Kelly,
Samuel B. Huey,
Henry C. Terry,
George W. Baugh,
Robert N. Wilson,
Moses A. Dropsie,
Samuel Wagner, Jr.,
Horatio N. Walker,
Joseph A. Rhoads,
Wm. P. Messick,
William McMichael,
John C. Mitchell,
Thomas E. McElroy,
Thos. Bradford Dwight,
Elias L. Boudinot,
Cadwalader Biddle,
John Hughes Edwards,
Bainbridge H. Webb,
E. S. Harlan,
Thomas Hart, Jr.,
John C. Knox, Jr.,
J. Howard Gendell,
Joseph M. Pile.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

We are on the eve of an important election. The unrepentant Rebels of the South, united with the Copperheads of the North, are again upon the war-path—not with arms in their hands, but with hatred in their hearts to those brave and loyal men who perilled all to save their country. Defeated on the battle-field, they are anxious to try another on which to test, not their prowess, but their treachery. The cowardly attempts of the Copperheads of the North to assist their brethren of the south during the Rebellion are again resorted to, in the hope that this combination of traitors will secure by the ballot what they in vain hoped to gain by the bullet. Pennsylvania is the battle-ground selected for this atrocious venture.

The importation of voters from the rebel cities of Baltimore and New York, with many from New Jersey and Delaware, has already been attempted for the purpose of placing them on our extra assessment lists. The frauds perpetrated, if not with the connivance at least by the neglect of a Judge of the Supreme Court of our State, are now undergoing investigation. Forged naturalization papers with the name of the Prothonotary and the seal of the Court attached, have been disseminated amongst the people to an extent difficult to ascertain.

There yet remains to finish up this diabolical plan to cheat the honest voters of their rights the importation from New York and Baltimore of thieves and roughs, just previous to election day, together with ballot-box stuffing in certain Democratic wards of our city. Some may think this picture exaggerated, but we assure you that, after a thorough and exhaustive examination, with information from sources entirely reliable, we give it as our deliberate opinion that arrangements for frauds had been made by this so-called Democratic party in the city of Philadelphia alone, which, if consummated, would have aggregated ten thousand votes. Never in the history of the corrupt organization, self-styled Democratic, has rascality been attempted on so stupendous a scale. In comparison all previous efforts sink into insignificance. With these facts before you, fellow-citizens, will not every man who feels an interest in the purity of elections come to the polls and denounce by his ballot this barefaced treachery?

The issues involved in the contest have been thoroughly discussed. Are you willing that the control of our City and State shall be placed in the hands of men who are capable of resorting to the means already alluded to? *We think not!*

Come, then, to the polls. Let every man opposed to the villainy we have described; every man who has the good of his country at heart; every man interested in the fair fame of his City and State, come to the polls—vote early, and see to it your friends vote also.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. J. HARPER,
1t Chairman Com. on Resolutions and Publications.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, held September 10, 1868, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Hon. Leonard Myers, member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania, by his persistent efforts in behalf of the tobacco interest of Philadelphia, secured in the new Internal Revenue bill certain provisions which were of immense advantage to the trade; therefore

Resolved by the Board of Directors of the "Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia" that the thanks of the entire trade are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Leonard Myers; also for his successful efforts in reducing the tax upon cigars from ten dollars to five dollars per thousand, thus saving to the trade a large and immense expenditure of money, and securing to the Government more certainty of collecting the revenue, by removing one great temptation to commit fraud.

D. C. McCAMMON, President.
W. M. ABBEY, Secretary. 1t

☞ EIGHTH WARD, ATTENTION!—A Business Meeting of the UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the EIGHTH WARD will be held on MONDAY EVENING, October 12, at 8 o'clock at Old Horticultural Hall, S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets. Let there be a full attendance.

By order of Ward Executive Committee.

J. C. MARTIN, President.

SAMUEL MACMENEY,
JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, } Secretaries. 1t

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS.
LEONARD MYERS.
SENATOR.
A. WILSON HENSZEY.
ASSEMBLY.
JAMES SUBERS.
COMMON COUNCIL.
JOHN L. SHOEMAKER.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH H. COLLINS, THOMAS C. STEEL, D. W. C. MOORE.
M. C. BOGIA (for the unexpired term of P. Frazer),
R. J. C. WALKER (for the unexpired term of Charles M. Baker). 1t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285p†

POLITICAL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have received official information that

ORGANIZED BODIES OF EVIL-DISPOSED MEN, IN THE CITIES OF

BALTIMORE, NEW YORK,

And other places, have made preparations to visit the

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO VOTE

AT

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

In various Election Districts of this City;

AND WHEREAS, it is the determination of the constituted authorities to make every effort to

DETECT, ARREST, AND PUNISH,

With merited severity, all such offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth;

Now, therefore, all such persons are hereby notified and warned against any interference with

The Rights of the Legal Voters

And Citizens of Philadelphia, by presenting themselves at any election poll in the city of Philadelphia on the day of the General Election. *And I do hereby call upon all Police Officers* to be active and vigilant in

ARRESTING ALL SUCH PERSONS,

With a view to their

SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.

And I further call upon all railroad agents and good citizens to communicate to the Mayor of the city, without delay, whatever information they may have in relation to the said INTENDED VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM B. MANN,
10 8 4t DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS

REWARD!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1868.

Whereas, It is believed that certain persons in Philadelphia and elsewhere have conspired to induce lawless men from other States to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of voting at the General Election to be held on the 13th inst.;

And whereas, It has been judicially ascertained that large numbers of NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES are in circulation, purporting to have been issued under the seal of the SUPREME COURT, and the signature of J. ROSS SNOWDEN, Prothonotary, which are fraudulent and spurious, and that numerous persons holding such certificates have been fraudulently assessed for the purpose of voting at the said election; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of the League be and he is hereby authorized to offer the following Rewards, to wit:—

A Reward of Two Thousand Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of the conspirators concerned in the importation of persons from other States, either for the purpose of voting at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on the 13th of October, 1868, or for the purpose of intimidating the voters of Philadelphia at the said election. A further

Reward of One Thousand Dollars,

For the arrest and conviction of the principal persons concerned in the issuing of false and fraudulent naturalization papers under the SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania. Also, a

Reward of Twenty-five Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of ANY and EVERY person who shall VOTE or ATTEMPT TO VOTE upon any FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPER at the said General Election. Also, a further

Reward of Fifty Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of ANY and EVERY PERSON, not a citizen of Philadelphia, who shall VOTE or ATTEMPT TO VOTE at the said General Election.

THE FOREGOING REWARDS WILL BE PAID BY THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
10 10 3t SECRETARY OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms, among them an administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, the right of public assemblages radical changes in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, the equality of all men before the law, and the judges of the courts to be appointed for life.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Provisional Junta has issued a circular invoking all officials and citizens to join in preserving order, and thus prove that revolution is not anarchy or violence, but peace and justice. The elections for members of the Cortes have been fixed for November 15. Olusago has left Paris for this city.

John P. Hale, the American Minister, has waited on General Serrano and congratulated him.

Gonzales Brovo's Secretary was mobbed yesterday and badly hurt. General Prim came upon the ground and made a speech to the rioters, deploring any act of violence, and saying the people could now afford to forget the wrongs of the former servants of the crown.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The local Junta at Seville, at the request of the United States Consul, has granted permission to foreign residents to build a Protestant church within the walls of the city.

Don Rivero has been appointed Mayor of Madrid. All the provinces have formally recognized the authority of the Central Provisional Junta.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—Reverdy Johnson will receive an address from the corporate authorities of this city on the morning of the 22d inst.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The leaders of the Junta at Madrid are monarchical in their preferences, but have agreed to accept a republic, if the people so pronounce at the election.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The preliminaries of a naturalization treaty similar to that recently concluded between the North German Union and the United States have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American Minister.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Gladstone's address to the people of South Lancashire is praised by the Liberal organs, who contrast it its frank and positive tone with the vague and negative utterances of Disraeli. The Tory journals do not take up the "No Popery" cry of the Premier, but rest the claims of their party in the Parliamentary canvass on the brilliant foreign policy of the Ministry, the success of the Abyssinian war, the necessity for the defence of the Church of England from the dangers by which it is menaced, and the maintenance of the strictest economy in the public expenditures. On the latter point, however, they are sharply assailed by the Whigs, who point out the wide inconsistency between the precepts and practice of the party in power.

The Chinese Embassy are making progress in preliminary arrangements for negotiations with the British government. It is reported that Mr. Burlingame finds Lord Stanley not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and ready to treat the question on the broad ground of civilization, rather than from the purely English point of view urged by the London Times. It is understood the ambassadors will be received by the Queen on the 20th inst., and that they will afterwards make a trip to Pa[illegible]

LONDON, [illegible]t. 10.—(Special to Herald).—Dispatches from Madrid report that John P. Hale, the American Minister to the court of Madrid, has just had an interview with General Serrano, of a very cordial character. Minister Hale congratulated the General on his success and position, and it is said notified him of the probable recognition of his revolutionary government by the United States before the lapse of a year.

Telegrams from France state that Italy has officially recognized the Republic of Mexico.

BERLIN, Oct 10.—Reports having been received here of lawlessness and disquiet in Cuba, the merchants in various parts of Germany have united in a request to the government to send ships of war to that island, in order to guard the interests of German traders and others.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Emperor has deferred his return from Biarritz to this city.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The reference to Schleswig made by the King of Denmark in his speech at the opening of the Rigsrad, induces the semi-official journals here to declare that France is pledged to the treaty of Prague, and that Prussia must not depart from its obligations. The fears of a European war have abated. The *Presse*, however, says the armories of France were never better than at present.

NAPLES, Oct. 10.—Another eruption of Mount Vesuvius is threatened.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—The Captain General of Porto Rico has announced in a proclamation that the recent disorders in that island have been suppressed, and all the insurgents have been captured or dispersed, and that the whole island is now tranquil. Matthew Buckman, a coffee planter, was killed during the disturbances.

Arrived, steamship Star of the Union, from New Orleans.

Sailed to-day, steamship Maryland.

The birthday of Queen Isabella was celebrated as usual, and the reception of the Captain General was largely attended.

Sugar is very dull.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Sugar and Molasses quiet and unchanged. Freights to Europe advanced and closed firm; to the United States nominal.

Although the people here have been informed of the progress of events in Spain, there have been no political manifestations, and no excitement is apparent in this city or in any part of the island.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—A riot occurred at a Democratic meeting at Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, to-day, caused by the town marshal attempting to arrest a member of the "White Boys in Blue" for drunkenness aad disorderly conduct. During the melee a number of shots were fired. Thomas King, the Marshal, was shot in the head and seriously but not fatally wounded, and one of his assistants, Joseph Hoseleg, was shot through the thigh. Other disturbances occurred during the afternoon at Wavery, and one man was badly beaten. Everything is quiet to-night.

General Fremont arrived here to-night and speaks at Shelbyville on Monday, and will make the closing speech of the campaign for the Republicans here on Monday night. Senator Hendricks makes the closing speech here on Monday night for the Democrats.

Fires.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 10.—The Athenæum malt-house, occupied by Butterfield & Co., malsters, and Dodson Brothers, produce commission merchants, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $120,000, with an insurance of $50,000, principally in home companies. The building was stored with grain, which was well insured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A fire occurred this evening, at the American hotel, No. 15 Broadway. One of the waiters, named McClow, was suffocated in bed. Several persons were injured by jumping or falling from the upper windows. It was owned by Peter Wilders, whose loss is about $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct 11.—The funeral of Brevet Brigadier General Gates, United States Army, was largely attended this afternoon. All the United States troops on Governor's Island acted as an escort, and the body was taken to Governor's Island for interment.

The triennial meeting of the Episcopal Society for the increase of the ministry, was held at Zion Church this evening. The Secretary reported the receipts for the last year at $25,644—expenditures, $26,000. One hundred and sixty students were aided to prepare for the ministry—thirty-four from New England, thirty-four from the south, forty-one from the west, and fifty from the middle States.

From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 11.—A Little Rock (Ark.) special says that Marcus Houston was assassinated on the steamer Hesper, on Thursday last.

Registration has been broken up by the Ku Klux in several counties.

The examination of the books of the Paschall House Association, whose lottery was drawn on Friday, shows that the Paschall House, the Memphis residence, and the St. Louis residence, all valued at $315,000, were drawn by the Association, they holding 33,000 unsold tickets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has just issued regulations and instructions concerning the tax on distilled spirits, supplemental to those of August last.

No distiller's bonds can be approved until his distillery warehouse has been provided and established under the act of July, 1868; and no distillery is permitted to start until a storekeeper has been assigned to such warehouse by the Commissioner. No deduction can be made upon the capacity tax on suspension of work until the required notice is given to the assistant assessor. Any mashing or distilling done at night, or at any time when the storekeeper is not present, is prohibited.

From and after November 1st, proximo, stamps for distilled spirits will be required to be used in all cases as provided by law.

These stamps are engraved and bound in book form, the books of tax-paid stamps containing three hundred stamps each, and the others four hundred each. The value of the books, other than that of tax-paid stamps, is $100 each, and the value of books of tax-paid stamps ranges from $4350 to $20,850, according to the number of gallons represented. The instructions are specific, both as to the duties of distillers and government officers. The Commissioner says: "The abolition of the office of revenue agents and revenue inspectors throws an increased responsibility upon the local officers of the several districts, and it depends mainly upon their action whether or not the provisions of the new law can be enforced and illicit distillation suppressed, and they will be held to a strict accountability for the enforcement of the law in their several districts.

More about the Earthquakes.

The State Department has published a letter, dated September 3, from A. W. Clarke, United States Consul at Valparaiso, of which the following is an abstract:

The earthquake on the 13th of August extended from the Chincha Islands on the north, to Lota on the south—over two thousand miles—almost destroying Arequipa, a city of twenty thousand inhabitants. No damage was done to Valparaiso, but several towns to the south of this have been totally swept away. Forty thousand dollars was subscribed at Valparaiso for the sufferers, besides large contributions in clothing. Congress, then in session there, appropriated $50,000 for the same object. Business is entirely suspended, except the efforts to relieve the unfortunate. Business houses having branches at ports destroyed suffer largely. Many merchant vessels have been lost. Nearly all the towns on the coast north are supplied with fresh water from the interior by distillation, and as all of the apparatus for distillation has been swept away at all the ports, great suffering must have been experienced before aid could reach them.

The enclosed circular letter has been issued by our Vice Consul General at Havana, a copy of which has just been received here:

[Circular No. 6.]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HAVANA, Sept. 12, 1868.—Notice is hereby given to all citizens of the United States who may visit the island of Cuba, that, in compliance with a recent decree of the Captain General and Superior Civil Governor thereof, passports, duly and properly indorsed by the consuls of Spain, will invariably be required of them before their being permitted to land, and in default thereof the captains of the vessels on which they arrive will be compelled to carry them back to the ports whence they came.

Notice is likewise given that no passports other than such as emanate from the Secretary of State at Washington, or from ministers and consuls of the United States, will be held to be valid in law by this consulate.

The consuls of the United States for other ports of this island will comply with the foregoing instructions.

H. R. DE LA REINTREE,
Vice Consul General.

Women's Rights.

The advocates of female suffrage in the District of Columbia will hold a National Convention here on December 7. Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Griffing, Professor Wilcox and other advocates of the movement, it is expected, will participate in the proceedings.

Arrest of an Alleged Defaulter.

G. H. Moore, a candidate for Supervison, and formerly deputy collector of Revenue in North Carolina, was arrested here to-day for alleged defalcation. Collector Woollen, of the Third North Carolina district, charges Moore with having made collections to the amount of $4000, unknown to him. With this money he has been defraying his expenses while lobbying for an appointment as Supervisor.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Advices from South America to September 10 state that earthquakes continued on the southern coast of Peru, but caused no further damage. Six thousand houses were destroyed by the previous shocks in Arequipa, which would cost $40,000,000 to rebuild. Cusco suffered but little damage. Provisions had been received all along the coast from Valparaiso to Peru, and the sufferers were abundantly supplied for the present.

At Iquique 16,700 quintals of saltpetre were washed away by the sea.

The yellow fever had appeared in Peru, and there were four cases in one day at Callao.

The United States steamers Powhatan and Kearsarge were at Callao.

Stanhope Prevost, an American merchant, had died at Lima.

Senor Vicuna Mackenna, of New York notoriety, had commenced actions for libel against several papers in Chili. He made a defence before the Chilian House of Representatives, stating that he was authorized to subsidize the American press, and get up public meetings in the United States in favor of his mission.

The heavy rains had interrupted travel and business in Chili.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The steamship Guiding Star, from Aspinwall October 3d, arrived here to-night. E. Ormsly, a cabin passenger, died at sea on the 10th ult. The steamship Henry Chauncey arrived at Aspinwall on September 2d.

The Constituent Assembly of the State of Panama met at Panama on October 1st, and passed decrees assuming the sovereignty of the State until the new constitution should be formed, and delegating to the acting President (Correozo) the executive power, and recognizing the provisional government. Don Pablo Arosemena is President of the Assembly. Senor Goitaloas refused a seat as a member.

James D. Baldwin, the assassin of Mr. Parker, was still alive, but his case was considered hopeless. He expresses no sorrow for the act.

The United States steamer Gettysburg arrived at Aspinwall, on September 30, to relieve the Saco, which was to proceed to Key West.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The Indian Commission, which has been in session here for some days, concluded its labors to-day. A resolution was adopted recommending that full provision be made at once to feed, clothe and protect the Indians of the Crow, Blackfeet, Grosventres, Sioux, Banca, Cheyenne, Arrapahoes, Apaches, Kioway and Camanche nations, who now live or may hereafter locate permanently on their agricultural reservation, and also that the time has come when the government should cease to recognize the Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations, except so far as it may be requisite to recognize them as such, by treaties made but not yet ratified. Hereafter all Indians will be considered and held to be individually responsible to the laws of the United States, except where and until it is otherwise provided in said treaties, they shall be entitled to the same protection from said laws as other persons owing allegiance to the government enjoy.

Resolved, further, That military force should be used to complete the removal into such reservations of all such Indians as may refuse to go, after due notice shall have been given them that provision has been made to feed and protect them within the same.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Commissioners, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred from the Interior to the War Department.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The Haymakers, of Lansingburg, beat the Trimountains, of this city, to-day, in a game of base ball, by a score of 15 to 10.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—At the Democratic Convention for the Sixth District, yesterday, J. K. O. Pierce was nominated for Congress.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—A safe belonging to Asaph Carter, of Sterling, was taken from his premises on Friday night, and carried to a retired spot, where it was blown open and a large amount of money and valuables stolen. A reward of $250 is offered for the recovery of the property and detection of the thieves.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 10.—The Legislature will adjourn at 12 o'clock to night.

News was received here this morning of a terrible "Ku Klux" outrage in Russell county, being the murder of the loyal Probate Judge and Clerk. News has been received this evening that the report was false. The Governor received a dispatch that there was not one word of truth in the alleged murders.—How the report originated is not known.

—A German artisan describes his business on his sign in a single word, namely, "Hinterladungsvetterligewehrpatromenhulsemfadricantarbeitenchef."

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

We call especial attention to our line of these GOODS, being the

Most Complete Assortment Ever Offered in Philadelphia,

And Comprising Every Style and Make.

LYONS VELVETS,
BLACK VELVET CLOTH,
BROWN VELVET CLOTH,
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTH,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
WHITE ASTRACHANS,
BROWN ASTRACHANS,
STEEL GREY ASTRACHANS,
PURPLE ASTRACHANS,
BLACK MOSCOW BEAVERS,
COLORED MOSCOW BEAVERS,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS,
COLORED CASTOR BEAVERS,
BLACK CHINCHILLAS,
BROWN CHINCHILLAS,
BISMARK CHINCHILLAS,
PEARL CHINCHILLAS,
STEEL GREY CHINCHILLAS,
PURPLE CHINCHILLAS,
LIGHT BLUE CHINCHILLAS,
WHITE CLOAKINGS,
SCARLET CLOAKINGS,
DIAMOND CLOAKINGS,
SILVER-FOX CLOAKINGS,
OPERA CLOTHS.

CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS.

BLACK, PURPLE,
WHITE, SCARLET,
DAHLIA, BROWN,
BISMARK.

VELVETEENS.

BLACK,
BLUE,
PURPLE,
BROWN,
SCARLET.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS IN THE VARIOUS GRADES.

Also, just received, a large lot of

Ladies' and Children's Cloakings,

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRESENT FROM $2·50 TO $4 PER YARD.

THESE GOODS SOLD LAST YEAR FROM $5·50 TO $8·50 PER YARD.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
10 10tf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN &
ARRISON
Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their
FALL STOCK
OF
NEW LINENS
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
Purchased for Cash at Greatly Reduced Prices,
Comprising all the different varieties and widths in
Heavy Linen Sheetings,
Heavy Pillow Linens,
Real Barnsley Table Damask,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
Table Cloths, with Napkins to Match,
Damask Towels and Towelings,
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings,
Fine Marseilles Quilts, very elegant,
Rich Cretonne and Furniture Chintzes.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.
MEDIUM BLANKETS,
For Hotels, Public Institutions, etc. etc.
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
FLANNEL, MUSLINS, Etc.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 21 mwf10trp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NOW OPEN,
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Table Linens,
Extension Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies.
HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm3

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
PIM BROS. & CO.'S
FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors.
CHAMELEON POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL SERGES,
PARISIAN STRIPED POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED POPLINS
CREPE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIDS, MERINOES, CASHMERES, AND DELAINES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF
Seasonable Dress Goods.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.
We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
WARBURTON,
10 10tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH STORE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK
AND EVERY VARIETY FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
9 24 1mrp BOYS' WEAR.

COATINGS! COATINGS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign o the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.
We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,
Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.
An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.
F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS
Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE,
At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES to close our copartnership.
ATWOOD & HOPPER,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
9 21 mwf1m5p Above Chesnut street, East Side.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to their stock of
LOOKING-GLASSES.
Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES
The best manufacture only.
NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Preyer, etc.
ENGRAVINGS
PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW CORNICES, ETC
ROGERS' GROUPS,
War and Humorous Subjects Sole Agency.
Gallery of Paintings on free exhibition. 9 25 fmw3m5p

BONNETS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNET
FEATHERS, FRAME
To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street,
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

WE OPEN TO-DAY NEW LINE
OF
RIBBONS, SATINS, AND VELVETS
FOR
MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMIN
PURPOSES.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, CRAPES LACES, a a general assortment of MILLINERY GOOD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. H. & D. STERN,
9 23 wfm1m No. 724 ARCH Street.

TEMPLE OF FASHIO
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Tri ming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Threa Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Co lars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchie White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Inse ings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Brid Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, n tions and small wares.
Dress and Cloak Making in all their department Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mour ing and travelling outfits and other transient wo completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as c not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24

P. E. GILL,
NO. 720 ARCH STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS at wholesale and retail.
BONNETS ready-made and made to order.
HATS, various shapes, trimmed and untri med. 10 2 fmw12

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.
6 5

1868. FALL. 1868
"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING
CARPETINGS.
ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL
IMPORTERS OF
FINE CHINA, GLASS
AND
STAPLE WARES,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-clas workmen sent to any part of the country.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

POLITICAL.

—The last number of the Covington (Ga.) *Examiner* contains the announcement that "two carpet-bag school teachers, Lee and Hammond," having "received a gentle admonition that their valuable services might possibly be more appreciated in some other latitude, took an affectionate adieu of their associates, and on Monday last turned their faces towards Mason and Dixon's line." This is a roundabout way of stating that the Democrats of Covington threatened to mob these persons if they did not leave the country. Their crime was teaching the colored children the simplest rudiments of education. This the Covington Democrats do not consider a "legitimate avocation."

—The Louisville *Courier* is indignant that Kentucky should be considered "out of the ring" in the great Presidential fight. We do not blame it, for we know of no State so much in the ring as Kentucky. She is in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in the persons of her carpet-bag Ku-Klux. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state with certainty that after the 13th of October the ring will find its *radii* much shortened.—*Chicago Post.*

—John A. Griswold was on the Central train which reached Albany at 4 o'clock on Saturday. Some Democrats thought it would be a good joke to take a vote on the train. But they didn't think the joke as good after as before the vote was taken, as it stood:—Grant, 156; Seymour, 80. On another train the vote stood:—Grant, 103; Seymour, 57. The ladies insisted upon their right to vote, and they were:—For Grant, 70; Seymour, 19.

—Frank Blair, in 1864, said:—"The Democratic party of the present day is Democratic in name, and nothing else. The old Jefferson and Jackson principles have been abandoned. The man who did not escape the rope by three hours, is the author of all to which the Democratic party of the present day subscribes. It has not one scintilla of true Democracy to animate its carcass."

—The Boston *Traveller* has this:—"General Butler inquires what will become of Edward Atkinson in a certain contingency which he names in his letter. If there is as much resemblance and sympathy between the devil and General Butler as the enemies of the latter assert, we fear that Mr. Atkinson will fare rather hard.'

The *Transcript* adds:—"General Butler's letter emphatically speaks for itself. We regret, for the sake of Mr. Dana, that the General intends to be absent from his district, even for a short time. Should he continue to make such speeches and write such letters as have recently come from his lips and pen, his political suicide would be a matter of certainty."

—General Blair has stated in a letter, which has been circulated freely among his friends, that "unless the Democracy carry Pennsylvania by a large majority next week, Seymour cannot be elected." The General adds:—"In view of the possibility of defeat, the Democracy must carry the State."

—A Seymour and Blair Club in Chatham, N. Y., bears the curious head of "The D. Klein Club." Has this anything to do with the way the Democratic candidate accepted his nomination, or is it merely a foreboding of the future that awaits him?

—It is rumored that the Democrats of the Fifth District of Massachusetts are thinking of running John Quincy Adams for Congress. The Republican split gives them a hope that a strong Democratic candidate can run in between Butler and Dana.

—The Democracy are improving their songs. One of the latest contains the following:—

Niggers now can vote;
So can I; I guess
I'll go to Massachusetts
And run for Conger-ess.

—General Kilpatrick, in a recent speech, made the following declaration:—"I told Horatio Seymour to his face, in 1863, that he was the head and front of the riots, and that the Government ought to send him under guard to Fort Lafayette. If I had been in command I would have done it."

—"There goes another mortgage on your farm and mine," patriotically and encouragingly said Horatio to a friend, as he pointed to a company of recruits just starting for the seat of war.

—Governor Smith, of Vermont, is a candidate for the seat of Mr. Edmunds, in the United States Senate. The latter will also be put in nomination by his friends on the expiration of his term.

—General McClellan says he sympathizes with the Democratic party. No party ever needed sympathy more.

—The Hartford *Post* says:—"The only question with us in Cincinnati is, what shall be our majority for Grant?"

—The Lansing *Republican* puts down Michigan for thirty thousand Republican majority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A BOUQUET, and its fragrance is lost in a single evening: one dollar for a bottle of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, with a bouquet in every drop, exhaling an odor incomparable, and almost imperishable. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24?

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-FOURTH SESSION.
The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor J. AITKEN MEIGS, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.
The regular series of Lectures will commence on the next day, TUESDAY, the 13th, at 10 A. M.
SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D.,
10 7wfsm4t Dean.

MISSION WORK AT PHILADELPHIA POLICE STATION HOUSES.—Committee of "Kennard Relief" will be in session on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at Baptist Church, EIGHTH Street above Green, at 7½ o'clock. All interested cordially invited. 10 10 2t*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf?

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8 3 m w f ?

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A handsome new, dressed stone Dwelling, 14 rooms, gas, water and other improvements. Well situated, and near a station. Apply to or address
SAMUEL M. FOX.
10 9 6.* No. 122 RACE Street.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLing-house at Egg Harbor City, with double lots. Cost $1500. For sale, within ten days, at $900 cash. Inquire of WILSON FITZGERALD or GEORGE BREWER, MARKET Street, below Second, Camden, N. J. 10 10 6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9?

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 ?5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 85p?

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Direct communication, by private wire, with our New York House. All fluctuations in Governments, Stocks, Gold, etc., instantly advised.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
710 PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
528 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 61tf

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 73 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 ?3p
R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wim?

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. ??

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 250 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A limited quantity of the THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to investors, for the present, at

103 per cent. and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

These Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed upon the most important link of the great Inter-Oceanic Railroad, two-thirds of which is already built, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And which enjoys already a self-sustaining way traffic. The whole line of continuous rail between

New York and San Francisco

Will be completed by July next, when an immense through business will undoubtedly follow. More than TWELVE HUNDRED MILES of the distance between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are already traversed by the locomotive; and it is probable that THREE HUNDRED MILES additional will be completed during the current year. The future of this Line, therefore, is unusually promising.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

receive from the United States Government about ten millions of acres of the

PUBLIC LANDS

situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, averaging $35,000 per mile, as fast as the sections of twenty miles are completed. They have received, in addition, important GRANTS from the State and cities of California, worth more than $3,000,000 IN GOLD. The proceeds of these Lands, Bonds, Capital Stock, Subscriptions, Subventions, and Net Earnings are invested in the enterprise, to which is added the amount realized from First Mortgage Bonds. THESE LATTER HAVE THE FIRST LIEN UPON THE WHOLE PROPERTY, and are issued to the same amount only as the Government advances, or to the extent of about one-third the cost value of the Road, equipment, etc.

The Cash Resources are abundant for the completion of the work, and the NET EARNINGS, FROM THE WAY TRAFFIC UPON 350 MILES NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CURRENT INTEREST LIABILITIES.

Besides a mileage upon all through business, this Road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command LARGE REVENUES, WHICH ARE WHOLLY IN COIN.

Two-thirds of the entire Loan is already marketed, and, judging by past experience the Loan will soon be closed. Investors who desire an unusually safe, reliable, and profitable security would do well to purchase before the Bonds are all taken.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

The First Mortgage Bonds are of $1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January. Both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE MADE EXPRESSLY PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. The back interest from July 1 is charged only at the currency rates.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of their investments equally secure, and receive the same rate of interest for a longer period.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, AND BY

DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.

BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street.

All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our Office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, and others, received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 5 NASSAU Street,
10 12 m8t NEW YORK.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
52? PHILADELPHIA.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

SUBMARINE CABLES

FROM

Canton to Tien-Tsin,

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2·50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,
829 NEW YORK.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 616t

MEDICAL.

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,
FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.
Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
All orders addressed
DR. BOBB,
No. 54 North SIXTH street (third floor),
Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

CENTURY PLANT, MESCAL TONIC AND DIURETIC.
An eminent writer says of it:—"And really a patient owes some thanks to a doctor who restores him with Nectar, smooth and fragrant, instead of rasping his throat and flaying his whole interior with the bitters sucked by sour-tempered roots from vixenish soils."
$1·50 a bottle; six for $7 50.
Homœopathic Pharmacy for sale. Open evenings.
BROWN & KOLLOCK,
10 2? No. 1201 RIDGE Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5101

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 12 M.

Sunday, Oct. 11, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Oct 12, 10 A. M	Monday, Oct 12,	2 P. M
Tuesday, " 13, 10 A. M	Tuesday, " 13,	2 P. M
Wed'day, " 14, 11 A. M	Wed'day, " 14,	3 P. M
Thursday " 15 11 A. M	Thursday, " 15,	3 P. M
Friday, " 16, 12 M.	Friday, " 16,	4 P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8·45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1? No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 s tf

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon, for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30?
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1?

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—A grand Exhibition or Fair Day for the benefit of the Improvement Fund of the Association will take place on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, commencing in the morning.
It will consist of a series of exhibitions on the mile drive, besides including other attractive entertainments, particulars of which will be furnished in Programme Books to the holders of tickets. Ample and comfortable accommodation will be provided for all, and in addition, the new audience stand, capable of seating 1500 persons, will be thrown open for the occasion. Upwards of forty horses will contest in trials of speed. Omnibusses and other conveyances will leave Broad and Walnut and Broad and Prime streets every few minutes for the Park, commencing to start at 11 A. M.
Mr. Proskauer, the popular caterer, will provide and have charge of the Restaurant.
Birgfeld's full Band is engaged.
Members are respectfully requested to waive their privilege of free admission.
Single admission tickets, $1.
Admission Tickets, including ladies, $2. 10 12 6t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—The Exhibition of October 5 is postponed until THURSDAY, 15th inst. 10 8 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—A large stock of English editions of Books in every department of Literature, particularly
Standard Books in plain and fine bindings.
Elegantly Illustrated Works, choice copies.
Books on Natural History and the Sciences.
Children's Books, a charming collection.
The store having changed proprietors, a large proportion of the stock will be closed out at VERY REDUCED PRICES, to make room for new stock coming in from the recent auction sales in New York.
10 6? No. 723 SANSOM STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 7 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 10 4t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 16, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloth, etc. 10 12 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.
Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2?

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufacturers. [10 10 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.,
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 15, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a very full and desirable assortment of new goods, for present and approaching sales. 10 10 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, the large and very desirable assortment of Furniture, including 7 suits of elegant walnut drawing-room and parlor Furniture, covered in fine purple, green, and crimson plush, green terry and hair cloth; 3 suits handsome walnut chamber Furniture; library and dining-room Furniture; three superior fire-proof Safes, made by Farrel & Herring, and Lillie; French-plate Mirrors; handsome velvet, Brussels, and imperial Carpets, China and Glassware; Feather Beds; Bedding; Mattresses; Office Furniture; stoves; Shoes; Plated Ware; fine double-barrel Gun, etc.
THEATRICAL WARDROBE.
Also, the entire fine Wardrobe and Play-Books of a light comedian deceased. 10 12 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 115 North Nineteenth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No 115 N. Nineteenth street, will be sold, the entire Household Furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with terry; elegant centre table, California marble top; music stand; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; sideboard, marble top; extension dining tables; china and cut glass; bronze clock; elegant walnut chamber furniture; beds and mattresses; cottage furniture, etc.
Also, kitchen furniture, refrigerators, etc.
Catalogues will be ready at the auction store on Monday. [10 12 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 12th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers on the line of Union street, from Third street, two hundred and fifty feet westwardly to Police Station, three feet in diameter.
Sixth street, from Poplar street to Wager street, eight hundred and two feet long, three feet in diameter.
Poplar street, from Broad to Sixteenth street, nine hundred and fifty feet long, three feet in diameter.
Eighth street, from Reed street to Cross street, seven hundred and seventy feet long, three feet in diameter.
Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such iron or stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and the Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
MARLON H. DICKINSON,
10 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 12th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twenty-first street, from Locust to Spruce street, thence eastward along the line of Spruce street to a point about 300 feet east of Twentieth street.
Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such iron or stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and this Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
10 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will appear as "Sam."

THE CHESNUT will be closed during the present week. On next Monday, the Hanlon Troupewill appear.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE the Minstrels will give their last performances during the present week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Colored Assailant—More Frauds—A Vicious Dog—Larceny of a Watch—A Stabbing Affray.

—Policeman Young, of the Fifth District, last night observed Robert Brown (colored) running along St. Mary street with a pistol in hand, chasing another man of color. He took him in custody, when the desperate individual explained the matter by stating that the fellow he was after had threatened to cut him. He was then taken before Alderman Swift, who committed him to prison.

—Anthony McKenna was arrested on Saturday, charged with obtaining a naturalization paper fraudulently. Recorder Givin bound him over in $1000 bail for his appearance this afternoon.

—Some three weeks since, an elderly lady residing in the western part of the city was so badly bitten by a dog at Pennsylvania avenue and Taney street, that she has been unable to be about since. On Saturday James Thompson, the alleged owner of the animal, was arrested, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, was held in $500 bail to answer.

—Margaret Wright is the name of a female who has been bound over by Alderman Pancoast for the larceny of a watch.

—Last night three young men got into an altercation with a similar number of Italians, at Twelfth and Rodman streets, during which Joseph Cusick, one of the former number, was stabbed in the breast by a dirk. The wound though severe is not dangerous. Two of the Italians were subsequently arrested. They gave the names of Nichola Eirti and Venetio de Paula. The dirk was found in the possession of Eirti. Alderman Swift held them for a further hearing.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A Spoke Factory Destroyed—Loss About $60,000.

About 3 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the basement of the extensive building known as the Union Spoke Factory, situated on the southwestern corner of Front and Canal streets, in the Sixteenth Ward. An alarm was soon given, and prior to the arrival of the firemen, the windows were forced open, and a draft thus being created the flames spread with lightning rapidity, and in a few moments the whole lower portion of the structure was in a blaze. They communicated to the saw-pit, which being filled with light lumber was destroyed.

The fire then spread to the main building, in which there were many thousand dollars' worth of material, which was soon enveloped, and within an hour the whole place was in ruins. Adjoining, on the south, there was a frame one-story shed filled with lumber; this was also destroyed.

The firemen, on their arrival, finding that it was useless to pay any attention to the main structure, devoted their time to the frame sheds in the rear, which were stored full of lumber, and which they succeeded in saving.

The building consisted of a two-story brick, with a third-story frame, and was about forty feet front by one hundred feet deep. It belonged to the Negley estate, and was valued at about $8000, which it is beleved is covered by insurance. The building was occupied conjointly by John G. Davis & Son, manufacturers of spokes, of which there were about 150,000 on hand in the process of manufacture; Washington Fitler, manufacturer of hubs, of which there were about 50,000 in the place; and B. F. Miller, felloe maker. They estimate their loss at over $50,000, which is insured for about $25,000 in New York, New England, and Baltimore companies. The fire originated in the basement among a lot of shavings, which were in the immediate vicinity of the boilers. The Fire Marshal is engaged in investigating the matter.

POLITICAL.—The State House pavement was crowded this morning with politicians, canvassing the result of to-morrow. The Democracy were particularly out in force, and all seem jubilant over the victory which they assume is certain. They have no hesitation in announcing the slate as already fixed up in the event of Mr. Fox's election to the Mayoralty, which will be as follows:—Alderman William McMullin, sitting magistrate at the Central Station. William Nutt, formerly a Lieutenant under Mayor Vaux, Chief of Police, and Terrence McCusker, ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Fire Marshal. All that is necessary to complete this array of talent is the appointment of Sam Carson as Chief Clerk to his Honor the Mayor.

HOUSE ROBBERIES.—On Saturday, at noon the house of Mr. Kelly, No. 323 South Seventeenth street, was entered and robbed of thirty dollars in money, and a silver watch. About the same time the residence of Mr. Perry, No. 329 South Seventeenth street, was robbed of $50 in money, and a gold ring valued at $15. An entrance into both houses was effected through the trap doors, and an empty house in the same row was used as the means of getting on the roof.

THE SHERIFF'S POSSE.—Some idea of the number of deputies which have been or are to be sworn in by Sheriff Lyle for service at the polls to-morrow, may be formed when we state that a contract for two thousand "locusts" has been made with a certain manufacturer in the upper part of the city. The prevailing opinion is that the Sheriff will disregard the opinion of Attorney-General Brewster, the highest law officer of the Commonwealth.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—William Shulter, who has been in this country about nine weeks and is a laborer in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, was run over yesterday afternoon by a train of cars, and instantly killed. He attempted to jump on the cars, and losing his hold, fell under the train, the wheels passing over the lower part of his body, completely severing the legs from the trunk.

CONTINUED.—The case of H. R. Coggshall, S. M. Hoecker, and M. K. Pearce, who were arrested last week, on the oath of James A. Watson' the professional voucher in the Supreme Court, charged with conspiracy in defeating the election laws, was called up this morning before Recorder Given, and on account of the absence of the District Attorney was postponed until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—At noon to-day Professor A. R. Thomas, M. D., delivered the introductory lecture to the regular course, before the students of the Hahnemann Medical College.

CITY ITEMS.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—The office and neighborhood of Alter's Coal Yard, at No. 957 North Ninth street, was the scene of unprecedented animation this morning. There was a bustling crowd of men, each doing his utmost to gain priority over the rest. The clerks were as busy as ants, and so completely fagged out, by receiving orders from 5 A. M., that Mr. Alter has just hired a relay of men, who are to succeed each other, every five minutes, at the order window. We hear that the enterprising coal proprietor has contracted with Newark machinists for five cast-iron steam men, to attend to the bushels of orders for the finest, best, and cheapest coal in the Philadelphia market. Lay in your stock of fuel before it is too late!

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

9 25 1m5p **E. S. HALL, CASHIER.**

FOR SALE—A NICE DRIVING HORSE. Can trot close to three minutes; warranted. Also, Light Wagon and Harness. Sold for want of use. [10 8 4t] No. 506 MARKET Stree.

ONE OF THE

BEST INVESTMENTS.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD CO.

850 Miles Completed.

A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the public, as one of the safest and most profitable investments.

1. They are a first mortgage upon the longest and most important railroad in the country.

2. By law they can be issued to the Company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.

3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to Fifty Million Dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than $30,000 per mile.

4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders to see that all their interests are protected.

5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.

8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.

10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.

11. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years, *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from twenty to twenty-five per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

12. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant, all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.

All the predictions which the officers of the Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1, containing a report of the Progress of the Work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the Bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
October 6, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE

Assurance Society.

CASH ASSETS,

$8,000,000.

INCOME,

$5,000,000.

New Business Year Ending October 1, 1868,

$51,866,814.00.

PURELY MUTUAL.

Persons desiring to act as Agents are invited to apply to

BETTS & REGISTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 432 CHESNUT Street,

9 10 PHILADELPHIA.

POLITICAL.

NATURALIZATION.

DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

Frank J. Nagle, Esq., Judge of Election, Seventh Precinct, Fifth Ward.

DEAR SIR:—We have considered the inquiries you put to us, and have to say in answer, that in our opinion:—

First. The seal of a proper court of record attached to a certificate of naturalization, and attested by the Prothonotary or his deputy, proves itself, and cannot be disregarded by an officer of election without incurring the risk both of civil penalties or damages for the wrongful act—to be recovered, if sued for, by the citizen injured, and also a liability to indictment for an offense against the criminal law.

Second. That an election officer has no right whatever to reject a certificate because, in his judgment, the court which issued it erred in judgment, or was guilty of any irregularity, or other error of what nature soever, whether of substance or of form; and that any election officer who, for any such reason, rejects a certificate of naturalization, is amenable both to the civil and criminal law, for any such offense.

Third. That election officers are privileged from arrest during the period occupied by the discharge of their official duties on election day, except they commit treason, felony, or a breach of the public peace, but that this privilege is confined to the day of election, and confers no immunity whatever from subsequent prosecution for any offense they may have committed on that day.

Respectfully yours,
G. M. WHARTON,
THEO. CUYLER,
DAVID W. SELLERS,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
GEO. W. BIDDLE,
WILLIAM B. REED,
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
LEWIS C. CASSIDY.

October 10, 1868. 1t

TO LOYAL IRISH AMERICANS.

Among the wise laws of the wise Socrates we find a complaint as applicable at the present time as it was then, to wit:—That though no one undertakes a trade, even the meanest, yet all think themselves qualified for the hardest of all trades—government.

"A man must serve his time to every trade,
Save polity. Politicians all are ready made."

Now, my countymen, there can be no solid basis of liberty but the virtue and intelligence of the people, and it matters not whether it be a republican or monarchical form of government that may exist, an intelligent people exercise and control their rulers. Both in law and in fact sovereignty resides in them. You, as part of the American people, possessed of as much intelligence as others, who exercise the same rights, are called on to assist by your votes to place loyal men in the various positions that are to be filled. The coming election will decide the fate of this country for generations, and the cause of liberty will be either advanced or retarded by its decision. Therefore it is the duty of all lovers of freedom to give their ballot to those who have shown themselves worthy of that confidence by their devotion to the advancement of human civilization and human liberty.

No man will say, or can say with truth, that the so-called Democratic party ever did, by one act, in the national councils, try to break the fetters that bound the human body and soul to slavery, nor did the said party ever take a decided stand for the liberties of other nations. Not so with the Republicans, who by a distinct vote showed their sympathy for the cause of every people who were struggling against despotic power and rule, not excepting our own native land, whose misgovernment has always awakened a feeling of kindness, and whose mistortunes have evoked the sympathy of every true Republican in this land.

How often are we told by the "Roaring Democracy" that as a nation we hate the negro; that we as a people have more of a duty to perform than others in voting against his advancement moral and political; and that if he should be allowed the mantle of citizenship it would interfere with our rights. The proposition is wholly false and groundless, and a base calumny on the intelligence of Irishmen at large. Irish Americans with the liberty-loving instincts that caused them to seek an asylum in this common country of ours, does not nor could not entertain such corrupt ideas, and it is here hurled back from where it emanated, as a base slander and falsification. It is only a Democratic trick to engender a hostility and bad feeling against us, and to try and keep in the Democratic traces the "Irish vote."

Irishmen of intelligence will not be led by the nose in this manner: nor will they heed false prophets. They mean to go hand-in-hand with the party of progress, as the best means of securing for their own land her long-lost liberties. Beware of those who will tempt you to forego your rights. Think for yourselves. Do not let the demagogue get inside of you; but show to the world and your fellow-man that you have been traduced by your so-called friend the Democratic party, and as true American citizens you will give the lie to this Democratic injustice and Democratic impudence.

The tide might as well be forced back with a pitchfork as to suppose the progressive spirit of the age can be stemmed. The cause of human freedom is abroad. Liberty stalks over the universe. 'Tis out of the power of man to stop it. Give, then, your votes for the men who saved this country from ruin, and not to such a party as has for its leader a sympathizer with negro burners and negro hunters.

Respectfully your countryman
(one who wants no office),
NATHANIEL R. HARRIS.
1t*

FOR CONGRESS, SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, THOMAS B. FLORENCE, the Workingman's Tried and True Friend! A lifelong champion of the dearest interests of the toiling masses!! The very best man to properly represent the Second District in Congress.

YOUR VOTE and earnest influence are respectfully solicited.
W. H. SYLVIS,
President National Labor Union.
S. J. WALLACE,
1t* National Executive Committee, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST OPENED,

From the late auction sale of

MESSRS. H. HENNEQUIN & CO.,

A large number of BROCHE SHAWLS, of all qualities, of

NEW AND HANDSOME DESIGNS,
Much less than cost of importation.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS of the most celebrated makes, in all widths and qualities.

SILK PLUSHES, 30 INCHES WIDE, Blues, Browns, White, Purple and Dahlia, $6·50 to $20.

VELVETEENS, SILK FINISH, Bleaches, Browns, Blues and Purples.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.

A large assortment of very good qualities, at less than wholesale prices.

LADIES' AND MISSES' WOOLLEN SHAWLS,
A large assortment of new styles.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS.

From the late auction sales at Greatly Reduced Prices.

NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF

FLOUR.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

10 10 12t4p NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Binckley Again on the War Path—He Prefers New Charges Against Rollins—Mails to the Pacific Coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Charges Against Rollins.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary McCulloch and Mr. Binckley were at the White House this morning, in consultation with the President. It is understood a new charge against Rollins has been prepared by Binckley, based upon the affidavits made by one H. C. Fowler, a discharged Deputy Collector, formerly under Collector Clephane, of this district. Some time during last summer Fowler charged Clephane with retaining certain unassessed penalties, amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars, which he contended ought to be paid over to the Government.

He alleges that he brought the matter to Rollins' attention, but the latter did nothing, and, as Fowler believes, was in collusion with Clephane. This is the basis of Binckley's new programme, and to-day he asked the President to suspend Rollins for misconduct. As Congress will not meet till November, there seems to be a design on the part of the President and Binckley to get rid of Rollins in this way. Rollins, in July last, presented the facts of the Clephane matter to Secretary McCulloch, to whom Clephane made satisfactory explanations. So the Secretary never brought up the case afterwards.

The Pacific Mail.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Post Office Department has information that temporary arrangements have been made by the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad for carrying the mails between the termini of the Pacific Railroad. Telegrams from several parties were received to-day, offering to make a contract, one of them from Brigham Young. The propositions are now under consideration, with a view to secure a certainty of service by express until the completion of the railroad. Wells, Fargo & Co. are not inclined to continue that business much longer.

Colonel Robert C. Murphy has been appointed General Post Office Agent.

Major-General George H. Thomas arrived here this morning, from Tennessee, and had an interview with Secretary Schofield.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.—Two night trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad collided yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, near Scrub Grass Station, resulting in the death of Richard Snyder, fireman, the wrecking of both engines, and the burning of five oil cars. None of the passengers were injured. The damage to the road amounts to about $30,000.

Ohio Sængerfest.

SANDUSKY, Oct. 12.—The Northwestern Ohio German Sængerfest will be held in this city on the 15th and 16th of October. A large number of musical organizations from abroad will be here. One of the finest concerts ever given in the West is expected.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Cotton firm at 26½c. Flour dull; sales of 8000 barrels at Saturday's prices. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c.; sales of spring at 179½. Corn firm; sales of 88,000 bushels at $1·17@1·20½. Oats quiet; sales of 26,000 bushels at 75c½. Barley firm; sales of 9500 bushels Canada at $2·35. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·90. Lard quiet at 19½@19⅝. Whisky dull.

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—Tobacco active at 150@180 for Vueita abajo. Brooms steady at $3·25@3·50 per dozen. Beans steady at 2¼@2½ per arrobe for Americans. Oats dull at $2·12½@2·25 per quintal. American Paper dull at 3@4 reals per ream for yellow wrapping. Butter steady at 39@40 per quintal. Bacon firm at $19@25 per quintal. American Petroleum dull at 3¼@4 reals per gallons. Potatoes active a $6@6·25 per barrel. Yellow Wax active at 8·70@9 per arrobe; white dull at 100@1100. Honey firm at 4@4¼ reals per gallon.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111¼
N. Y. and E. R.	47¾	Toledo & Wab.	61
Phil. and Rea. R.	97¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	102½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¼	Adams Express Co	51
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	Wells, Fargo & Co	29¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	92¾	U. S. Express	47⅛
Chic and N. W. prf.	92⅝	Tenn. 6s, new	64¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	106¼	Gold	137⅜

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unsettled and lower. 2400 head arrived and sold at 8½@9c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8c. for fair to good do.; and 5@6c. ℔ lb., gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
117, Owen Smith, Chester county, 5@8¾, gross.
53, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 6½@8½, gr.
50, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 5@8, gr.
100, P. McFillen, Chester county, 6@8½, gr.
115, P. Hathaway, Iowa, Chester co., 7@8½, gr.
76, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8½, gross.
25, B. F. McFillen, Chester co., 7@7¾, gross.
65, James McFillen, Chester co., 8½@9, gross.
60, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8, gr.
160, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9, gr.
180, Martin Fuller & Co., Chester county and Western, 6@9, gr.
130, Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 6¼@8¼, gr.
82, Thos. Mooney & Bro., W. Vir., 5½@7½, gr.
50, H. Chain, Virginia, 5½@7, gr.
180, John Smith & Bro., Ohio, 7½@9½, gr.
80, J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6@7½, gr.
90, Frank & Schomberg, Ohio, 7½@8A, gr.
85, Hope & Co., Virginia, 6½@8½, gr.
47, M. Dryfoos, Virginia, 7@7½, gr.
20, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6½@8¼.
52, J. Clemson, Chester co., 6½@8, gr.
76, D. Branson, Chester county, 7@7¾, gr.
48, John Auil, Ohio, 6½@8, gr.
85, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 5¼@8¾, gr.
60, A. Kemble, Chester county, 5¼@8¾, gross.
136, John McArdle, Ohio, 5½@7½, gr.
40, John S. Sulle, Chester county, 7@8½, gr.
19, S. Frank, Kentucky, 6@7.
20, Bloomenthal, Virginia, 6@6½, gr.
40, C. Welker, Virginia, 6@7, gr.
22, W. Duffe & Todd, Ohio, 5@½6½, gr.

Cows were unchanged. 150 head sold at $45@65 for Springers, and $50@90 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were in fair demand. 10,000 head arrived and sold at 5@5½c. ℔ lb., gross, as to condition.

Hogs were rather lower. 3500 head sold at the different yards at $13·50@14·50 ℔ 100 lbs., net.

THE OLD LEDGER BUILDING

FOR RENT,

ENTIRE OR IN PART.

First Floor suitable for Offices or Stores; Upper Stories for Offices and Manufacturing Purposes; Basement for Restaurant.

Can be had for Fourteen Months Only.

APPLY TO

D. H. BATES,

Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company,

S. E. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

10 12 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FRAUD!

New York Roughs on their Way to Philadelphia to Swell the Vote for Fox.

Affairs at the Capital—Movements of Gen. Thomas.

WHOLESALE FRAUD.

Five Thousand Democratic "Repeaters" on the Way to Philadelphia.

We have just received from John Russell Young, Esq., managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, the following despatches:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—*Editor of The Evening Telegraph*:—General N. P. Banks, Hon. John A. Griswold, and State Senator Thomas Murphy have just left me. They wish me to telegraph you that from three thousand to five thousand "repeaters" left this city last night and this morning, to vote in Philadelphia tomorrow. More are going in the noon train.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—*Editor of The Evening Telegraph*:—Police Superintendent Kennedy has the numbers and a great many of the names of the "repeaters" who have gone on. An extra edition of the *Tribune*, with full particulars, will be sent to Philadelphia this evening.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Appointment of Storekeepers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—John Frederick, Peter Belderman, and James Gaffney were to-day appointed storekeepers for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

A Masked Battery.

A general order was promulgated this afternoon from the War Department, by direction of the President, calling attention of the army officers to the provisions of the Consitution relating to the election of President and Vice-President, which is aimed at General Reynolds, commanding in Texas, but is ostensibly published for the benefit of all concerned. It quotes the Constitution and laws on elections, and is issued by order of General Grant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 5-20s '67.cp.	108¾	200 sh Penna R.ls.b60.	56⅞
$1900 City 6s, New..ls.	102⅞	6 do.	56⅞
$1800 do. New	102⅞	98 sh Locust Mt.	50½
$2200 do. New..ls.	102¾	500 sh Read R.....b30.	48 3-16
$600 do. New	102⅞	200 do.....b5.	48¼
$1000 N Pa 6s	93	100 do	48¼
$1000 Leh 6s gold l.	93	66 do.	48⅝
10 sh Leh V R....cpg.	55		

SECOND BOARD.

$11500 City 6s, New..ls.	102¾	100 sh Read.......s5wn.	48⅜
$500 do. New	102½	200 do.......s60.	48⅜
$1000 Leh 6s.gold l..b5.	93¼	100 do.......s5wn.	48½
3 sh Penna R.	56⅞	100 do.......s5wn.	48⅜
500 sh Coal Ridge Im.	7¼	200 do.......ls.	48⅜
100 sh Hestonville	10¼	100 do.	48·56
110 sh Leh Nav.......ls.	26	100 do.......ls.	48·56
100 sh Cata Pf.	31½	23 do.......ls.	48½

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
WEDDING INVITATIONS,
VISITING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
PROGRAMMES,

And ENGRAVING and PRINTING of every description executed in the highest style of art.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.

A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.

JOHN LINERD,
10 12 m ws8p No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY FOR 1869.—The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia that a corps of respectable men, educated thoroughly in the art of directory canvassing, are now taking the names for the new Directory for 1869. Complaint having been made in regard to the bulk of the book for 1868, the undersigned has determined to issue the one for 1869 in two volumes, viz: a general Directory of Names and Business Directory. The price of the former will be four dollars, and the latter one dollar.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of merchants generally to the fact that there are a number of swindlers about the city purporting to be agents of GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY, and others for bogus works. Each agent acting for Gopsill's Directory is provided with a printed authority, signed by the compiler. All others are swindlers, and should be treated as such.

10 12 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at their Hall, No. 1210 CHESNUT street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. THOMAS J. SHEPHERD, D. D., Dr. J. E. ROBERTS and others. Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the direction of Messrs. CONLY. Recitations by Professor RUFUS ADAMS. All are cordially invited. 10 12 2t

FELLOW-CITIZENS! TO THE POLLS!

Hurrah! Hurrah! for election day!
Get ready to vote, good neighbor, pray!
Come on! Come on! Work to be done!
Plenty of labor; plenty of fun;
Torches to carry; much parade;
Stand in your place, sir! Don't be afraid!
Fling out your banners! Bring on your friends!
Tell each man of them how much depends
On his having a good substantial coat,
And going early to cast his vote.
Better than all hard-fisted knocks,
Is the quiet work of the ballot-box.
Neighbors! Before you cast your votes,
Drop in and look at our elegant coats;
See how cheap we can sell you a vest,
In shape and in quality truly the best;
Look at the whole of the stock! and now, sirs,
Notice the style of the splendid trowsers!
Ready! Good citizens! Stand in a line!
Show off your clothing, rich and fine!
Don't scratch your tickets! Swallow them all!
Hurrah for your clothes from our GREAT BROWN HALL!

When you go to vote see that your coat is strong and thick, or else you'll get sick with the *rheumatiz*; for the trouble is that it's really a sin to dress too thin; it makes you cold, and you get to be prematurely old. And every voter who stands in the line, must have a new coat or he won't feel fine; for his knees will shake with autumn chill, and the cold will make him feel weak and ill.

A good suit of clothes for every voter.
A good suit of clothes for every young man under 21.
A good suit of clothes for every little chap who wishes he was big enough to vote.

Styles all the go!!! Prices horribly low!!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

The Spanish Republic—Recogni tion by Our Government—Pacific Railroad Extension—Affairs in France.

FOREIGN.

Cuba Declares for the Spanish Republ —The New Spanish Government Of cially Recognized by the United Stat

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The United States was t first nation to recognize the new Provision Government. The Madrid *Gazette* of to-d publishes such official recognition, ma through Mr. Hale, the American minister. T Junta has declared in favor of addition reforms, among which are the abolition of t death penalty and the sanctity of private lett and domicilies. The Junta has also ordered t restoration of the barque Tornado to Engla and the payment of damages for her wrongf detention, and the imprisonment of the Spani officer who ordered her seizure.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The *Journal des Debats* sa Lersundi, Captain-General of Cuba, has giv in his adhesion to the revolution. The Cuba in Spain will be permitted to choose two mem bers of the Junta.

Olozaga declined an offer of a place in t Cabinet, but will probably be appointed Pre dent of the new Cortes.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Direction announc that the cable of 1866, between Valentia a Heart's Content, was repaired at 1 P. M. o Sunday, and is now in perfect working order.

FROM OMAHA.

The Pacific Railroad Extension.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—The following is furnishe for publication:—

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 11.—To the President the United States, Washington, D. C.:—T Union Pacific Railroad Company has been i formed of the appointment of a special commi sion to re-examine their road. If this commi sion includes all roads receiving similar Go ernment subsidies and bonds, this Compan will regard the appointment with satisfactio but if no other road is included, it becomes ev dent that the Government has listened to r presentations unfavorable to the character o our work, and which justice requires that should contradict. I think it my duty, ther fore, to assure your Excellency that the Unio Pacific Railroad is at least equal to any of thes other lines in construction, appointments, an permanent improvements, and that you ca easily ascertain the thoroughness and excel lence of the work by reference to Genera Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, who have latel been over the line, and from many other em nent practical railroad men. I respectfully re quest that the commission be instructed to in clude all these roads in the examination, an to report in detail the comparative qualities o each.

(Signed) THOMAS C. DURANT,
Vice President U. P. R. R.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Arrived, steamship City of London, from Liverpool.

The Colorado Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Denver *News* has re turns from all the counties of Colorado, and figures Bradford's majority at 17.

MARRIED.

DIXCEY—BRYSON.—On the 9th instant, at th Parsonage, by Rev. Francis Church, Mr. WILLIA DIXCEY to Miss MARY BRYSON, of this city.

DIED.

BEAMER.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 11th instant, CATHERINE BEAMER, relict of the lat George F. Beamer, M. D.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CATHERWOOD.—On the 10th instant, ANNE eldest daughter of Andrew J. and the late Ellen C Catherwood, aged 18 years 2 months and 73 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited t attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 124 West Tulpehocken street, Germantown, o Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

Carriages will be in waiting at Germantown Depo upon the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from the city.

DE PUI.—At Chester, Delaware county, Pa., October 10, Rev. JAMES DE PUI.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fourth street, Chester, on Thursday, Octobe 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chester, at 2½ o'clock. Funeral t proceed to Chester Rural Cemetery.

KIDD.—On the 10th instant, JOHN F. KIDD, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his aunt, No. 263 S. Eleventh street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LYON.—On the 11th instant, MARY G., daughter o Walter T. and Sarah J. Lyon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1313 Girard avenue, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

RICHMAN.—On Friday evening, the 9th instant, SUSANNAH B., wife of Richard Richman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1307 Vine street, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

STOCKTON.—Peacefully, on the 9th instant, Rev. THOMAS HEWLINGS STOCKTON, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the New Testament, Eleventh and Wood streets, on Wednesday, the 14th instant commencing at 12 o'clock M. Friends and clergy generally invited to attend. The relatives of the family are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 1434 Poplar street, at 10 o'clock A. M., to proceed to the Church. Burial at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

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A Full Line of our own Importation

VELVETS,
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RIBBONS,

TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

WOOD & CARY.

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,
WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.

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No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

9 29 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FUGUET & SONS'

STANDARD CIGARS,

Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked.

Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.

Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.

We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
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